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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1875. NO. 214.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect of the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Austria.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, May 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been making a tour of his dominion, returned to-day and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

England.

RUSSIA AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia, annoyed at England's persistent refusal to participate in the St. Petersburg Conference and theco ldness of other countries, intends giving the force of law to the declaration of the Brussels Conference, negotiating separately with the powers to induce their adherence thereto.

Germany.

VON ARNIM'S APPEAL.

BERLIN, May 15.—The trial of the Count Von Arnim, on appeal, has been fixed for July 1st.

POSEN PRIESTS RELEASED.

BERLIN, May 16.—The priests imprisoned in Posen and neighboring towns have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of the diocese by the Papal delegate is no longer required by the Government.

ARREST OF A BISMARCK CONSPIRATOR.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* states that the alleged principal in the late conspiracy against Prince Bismarck's life is named Dunin, and that he has been arrested in Cracow.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.—The steamship Lessing, the sister vessel to the Schiller, which left New York a week after the departure of the latter vessel, arrived here this morning. There was great excitement among the passengers when they were apprised of the disaster which had befallen the Schiller. A contribution was taken up among them for the relief of the survivors.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 15, P. M.—Consols for money 93 (@93⅝; for account, 94⅝@94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 10⅜@ do 1867, 10⅞@10⅞; do 1868, 10⅜; new 5's, 1865, ——; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24¼@25; preferred 38. Tallow 45s@45s 6d.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes 61 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝@7⅝d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 3,800 American. Wheat No. 2 red, spring, nom, 8s 10d@8s 11d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

SAN FRANCISCO.

James Lick Makes a New Trust Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—James Lick has made a new trust deed, which differs from that revoked in a few particulars. The donation for statuary at the State Capitol, of $250,000, is changed to $100,000 for statuary at the City Hall of San Francisco. The appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from $150,000 to $60,000. The $700,000 for the Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California to be used for the same purpose. The donation to the Mechanic Art School is raised from $500,000 to $600,000. The gift to the Lick son is raised from $3,000 to $150,000. For himself, Mr. Lick gives up the lien of $25,000 annually, and takes the gross sum of $500,000. The estate becomes immediately available for beneficiary purposes. Mr. Lick will be one of the trustees himself: the others will be announced shortly. Most of the bequests have been given assent to the new arrangements, and no doubt is entertained as to the action of those not yet heard from.

The Vice President at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Vice President Wilson this morning was taken by Dr. Taussig, of the Bridge Company, and several prominent citizens on a trip through the tunnel and across the bridge in a special car, and driven in a carriage over the carriage-way of that structure. At noon Mr. Wilson visited the Merchants' Exchange and was introduced to the members by Hon. E. O. Stanard, and after a brief conversation with individual merchants, made a few remarks from the rostrum, which were listened to with close attention and very heartily applauded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or rising barometer, northeast winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with stationary or higher temperature.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will meet at Cleveland on the 20th instant.

The Carlists have stopped firing on Guetaria and are preparing to attack Renteria.

The report that another vessel had gone ashore on the Scilly Islands happily proves untrue.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking sailed from San Francisco for Yokohamaon Saturday.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, sailed with his family for Liverpool yesterday.

The steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong, via. Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

The next General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in 1876, at Ottawa, Canada.

Arthur E. Gatt, aged nineteen, clerk in the Lynchburg National Bank, has absconded with $10,000.

The middle division of the Erie Canal is nearly filled with water, and boats will begin locking to-night.

Schuyler Colfax yesterday delivered an address at the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

The condition of General Breckenridge remains unchanged. His pulse is very weak, and it is believed that he cannot last long.

The steamers City of Richmond, from Liverpool; State of Louisiana, from Glasgow, and Oder, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore, with rheumatism of the heart.

Patrolman Kick, of Cleveland, who was shot in the breast Thursday night by a burglar whom he was attempting to arrest, died Saturday afternoon.

About fifty thousand dollars' worth of liquors have been seized in transit to Boston, consigned principally to D. T. Mills & Co. and C. A. & W. Bird.

Charles S. Glenn, proprietor of the Columbus *Gazette* and owner of the printing establishment connected with that paper, died yesterday, of consumption.

A telegram received at Philadelphia from the United States Consul at Panama, announces the death of Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister at Equador.

Careful estimates, based on the sales of tickets, place the total number of attendants on the Cincinnati Festival at from thirty-five to thirty-seven thousand persons.

William Frenan, aged thirteen, residing in the Twenty-fifth ward of Cincinnati, yesterday accidentally shot and killed his infant brother, aged fourteen months, with a revolver.

The result of the election for Mayor in St. Louis, Saturday, resulted as follows: Colonel J. H. Britton, Democrat, 15,611; Henry Overstoiz, Independent, 14,994; Britton's majority 617.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Jacob Hade, formerly cashier of the Farmer's National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $23,000 of the funds of that institution.

Out of thirty or forty election trials that have taken place throughout Ontario, nearly all the sitting members of both political parties have been unseated. About twenty-five or thirty trials are yet to take place.

The retail drug store of Strong, Cobb & Co., Superior street, Cleveland, was robbed yesterday afternoon of twelve dollars in gold and perfumery, toilet articles, etc., to the value of $300. The thief was captured and the goods and money recovered.

George T. Smith, of Minnesota, of "middlings purifying" notoriety, was brought before the United States Commissioner at Albany on Saturday, by the United States Marshal from St. Louis, and held to bail to answer a charge of perjury in getting his patent.

The jury in the case of Colonel W. G. Terrel, who killed Harvey Myers, a prominent lawyer of Covington, Kentucky, about a year ago, Saturday brought in a verdict of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for seven years. A motion was immediately made for a new trial and, being argued, was granted by the Court.

CINCINNATI.

Twentieth Annual Session of the Central Union German Relief Association.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—The Central Union German Relief Association of the United States commences its twentieth annual session in this city to-morrow. The object of this meeting is to discuss religious subjects and their bearing on the societies, and to adopt general rules for observance by local societies. There are now 304 societies scattered throughout the United States, with a total membership of 50,000, and it is believed this number will be increased fully fifty per cent. during the coming year. The objects of these societies are the dispensing of charity and the furtherance of the cause of the Church. It is expected that at this meeting an effort will be made for the adoption of a new Constitution, the effect of which will be to bring the government of the societies more closely under the control of the Church officials. Much opposition exists to this movement, and it is thought it will be defeated or postponed another year. Quite a large number of delegates have already arrived and registered in the name, including those of high officials of the Romish Church. To-morrow morning's trains are expected to bring many more.

To-morrow there will be a gigantic procession, consisting of fourteen divisions and including all the Roman Catholic societies of this city and many from abroad. The procession will move to Holy Trinity church, where pontifical high mass will be celebrated and a festival sermon delivered. At a number of points on the line of procession arches, gaily decorated, have been thrown across the street, and special decorations are exhibited in many other places. The business meetings will continue all day, Tuesday and Wednesday, the affair closing on Thursday with a local celebration.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The procession of the German societies attendant upon the opening of the meeting of the German Relief Association of the United States, today, was an immense affair. The line occupied in passing a given point was one hour and a quarter, and the line moved rapidly.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1875.

HOW THE LATEST HAYTIEN REBELLION WAS STAMPED OUT.

The following from Kingston, Jamaica, May 8th, gives the story of the latest so-called revolution in Hayti: On Saturday, the 1st of May, was celebrated the annual agricultural festival throughout Hayti. On the evening previous, President Domingue was advised of a conspiracy to assassinate him the following day, with a view to establish Monplaisir Pierre in the Presidency, supported by General Bruce and General Canal. While the President was in church, three separate bodies of troops were sent to arrest the conspirators. General Bryce, residing immediately opposite the British Consulate, was first surrounded. He refused to surrender, and shot down four Haytien officers before he was fired upon and mortally wounded, when he crept into the British Consulate and died. A shot intended for General Bryce killed the servant of the British Consul. A servant of General Bryce was also killed. When the troops reached the residence of Monplaisir Pierre, who was a candidate for the Presidency when General Nissage's term expired, he resisted until wounded, when he retired to the attic and shot himself. When General Canal was met he was in the vicinity of the American Minister's residence, at the head of a body of soldiers. These, on seeing the Government forces, forsook General Canal and fled. The General went into Mr. Basset's residence, under the Stars and Stripes, where he remained. The scene which followed these incidents is indescribable. The President, a man of overwhelming passion, directed the arrest of every person suspected, and arrests were made throughout the Republic, causing a general panic. Several houses and stores were pillaged and burned.

TILTON-BEECHER GOSSIP.

Judge Neilson is outlining his charge to the jury in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case. His Honor's ideas of what a judge's charge should be are somewhat different from the practice which has obtained with most of the judges in this district. Judge Neilson is opposed, as a general rule, to any comments by the judge upon the testimony as presented. He believes in confining his charge to an outline of the case in question, the points of law to be ruled, and the points in the evidence that are entitled to particular consideration. The charge will probably occupy from a day to a day and a half. It is expected that after the verdict is rendered, whatever it may be, counsel for Tilton and Moulton will press the criminal indictments found against them by the Grand Jury last fall, to some sort of issue.

BOWEN INTERVIEWED.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has an interview with Henry C. Bowen, in which occurs the following:

Reporter—I would like to ask you one question with regard to the paper called the "Submission" which was drawn on the night of the arbitration. How do you explain the fact that, on the cross-examination of the members, the plaintiff's counsel did not ask them if they had seen such a paper?

Mr. Bowen—Because they did not know of its existence. On the night of the arbitration a friend came to me; I'll tell you who it was; it was Mr. Storrs, and he said to me, "Bowen, they are laying a trap for you down there." I said, "In what way?" He answered, "Why, they are going to bring in Tilton's charges of seduction against Beecher and all the other difficulties between them, and are to make them part of your settlement; they want to have them settled at the same time." I answered that they would not draw me into that trap if I had my senses about me. So I went there and the Submission was drawn up, which stipulated that the business difficulties between Tilton and myself were only to be considered. It was laid on the table and, after the arbitration was over, I put it, with the two canceled contracts, into my pocket and locked them up in my safe and forgot all about having the Submission. Tilton forgot it, Moulton forgot it and their counsel didn't know anything about it. Tilton's lawyers came to me seven or eight times to try and get me to make some statement of what I would testify to, but I said I would not say one word until I was under oath and on the witness stand. Then when I came there Mr. Fullerton stood up and, trembling, put me the question to produce all the papers in my possession relating to the case, and I did so, and when they saw the Submission Tilton, Moulton and Tilton's lawyers were delighted, while Beecher's side was thunderstruck. Now I haven't spoken one word to Tilton since that arbitration, and the members of the committee testify that they do remember of such a paper. Well, there's the writing of it in Moulton's big sprawling style, with Tilton's signature and mine—three good substantial and living witnesses to the truth of my statement. What more is wanted?

THE COLLECTOR AFTER CROOKED WHISKY.

Collector Freeland, acting under orders received from Washington, detained about one hundred and fifty barrels of whisky in Brooklyn. It had recently arrived from the West and is supposed to be crooked whisky. Collector Freeland is now inspecting all the rectifying establishments in his district. There are fifteen such places, and the object of the inspection is to ascertain whether any of the so-called crooked whisky has been received. Since the seizures were made public, the owners of only two distilleries in the district have notified the collector of their intention to resume full operations. All the distilleries that have been closed or partially closed will again resume operation.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The anniversary services of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church were held this evening. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams presided. The Secretary reported the receipts for the past year as $456,718, and expenditures $455,899, leaving a deficit of $58,282. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. Adams, Irving Trumbull, of Chili, and Ellinwood.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was filled this evening on the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the American Tract Society. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. A number of gentlemen delivered interesting addresses.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The anniversary service of the American Congregational Union was held this evening in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs preached the anniversary sermon, in which he minutely reviewed the workings of the Union during the past year, which presented more than usually cheerful results.

The following is from the statement of the Union: Number of churches aided in building since this work was undertaken, 925; amount paid therefor, $600,000. The churches aided are scattered over thirty-four States and Territories. The aided churches have contributed $28,000 to the treasury of the Union. The number of Congregational churches outside New England now exceed those in it by five hundred.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Whisky Frauds in New Orleans—Important Seizures to be Made—Railroad Competition for Mail Carriage Between Baltimore and the Capital—Secretary Delano Leaves for Ohio—Arrival of Red Cloud and Party—Commissioner Pratt Takes Control of the Revenue Office—The Employees Compliment Mr. Douglass—Call for Five Millions of Five-Twenties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1875.

Revenue Frauds in New Orleans.

When the whisky investigations were begun in the West, a corps of Treasury detectives were assigned to service in certain portions of the South, where fraudulent distillation was understood to prevail. From the reports which have been received at the department, it is learned that the evidence has been secured to show that the evasions of the whisky tax have been relatively as great at New Orleans as at any of the other points where seizures were recently made. As soon as the necessary arrangements of this department are perfected, seizures will be made of the offending establishments in New Orleans. From these seizures another immense haul of contraband whisky is assured.

Mail Service Between Baltimore and the Capital.

For some time there has been an obstinate struggle between the Baltimore and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads for the exclusive carriage of the mails between here and Baltimore. Frequent representations and appeals have been made to the Postoffice Department here, first by one and then by the other company, and considerable embarrassment on account of this contest has been occasioned. The Postmaster General states that he does not desire to make any unfair discrimination between the companies. In order to put an end to the dispute and the complications of all the members, the plaintiff's counsel did not ask them if they had seen such a paper?

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ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

St. Anthony's Catholic church, Lancaster, will be dedicated to-day.

The First National Bank of Conneautville has just declared its first dividend since the great robbery.

Interior exchanges fear and predict a spring drought. Isn't the present weather sufficient additional?

Mrs. David Snyder, aged about sixty years, residing in Windsor township, Berks county, committed suicide one day last week by hanging herself to a limb of a pine tree.

A pigeon shooting tournament will take place on the fair grounds at Meadville, Pa., on Wednesday, May 19. All amateur shots are invited to attend. Twelve hundred wild birds will be on hand to furnish targets for the marksmen.

The body of William Friend was found in a grove near Phœnixville, Chester county, on the 15th, with a bullet hole through the breast. He had been out of employment for some time, and, it is supposed, committed suicide.

Last week a madman, of Scranton, pounded the head of his niece into a jelly, but was fortunately arrested before he killed her.—*Ex.* What does a Scranton man do to kill his nieces, if pounding her head into a jelly doesn't fetch her?

The wheat crop throughout Mercer county, says the Greenville *Argus*, as far as heard from, promises to be ordinarily good, yet a great many fields are pretty badly frozen out, and others are good and look well, all owing to the way the land lies.

Colonel Samuel Ringwalt died at his residence at Downington, Chester county, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. Colonel Ringwalt presided over the first meeting held to protest against the action of Buchanan's administration in the troubles in Kansas.

The Chambersburg *Repository* says: We noticed last week, in passing to and from Philadelphia, that while the growing wheat in Cumberland Valley does not look like producing a full crop, it is still much better than it is in other places. Many fields in Lancaster and Chester counties look like being a total failure, and if any of them produce more than half a crop, they will be scarce.

The Carlise *Volunteer* says: The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Shippensburg having appointed assignees, all hopes of it again starting in business are at an end. It is hopelessly insolvent, and scores of men, women and orphan children who confided in it are utterly ruined. For a bank of its capital ($65,000), it is the worst failure we ever heard of. For years the money of its depositors has been parceled out to favorites. One man drew out of the bank $10,000 more than the whole capital stock.

The West Chester *Republican* says: "Montgomery and Lancaster counties are poking fun at us because so many individuals have applied for licenses. They do not seem to remember that we have been dry for more than two years, and that like the hero in Will Carleton's poem, we are 'holler clear down to our boots,' and therefore need a great number of dispensers of the fluid to supply our wants. After we have slaked our thirsty throats for a year or so, we will not need so many licenses."

The Conneautville *Courier* says: On the 27th, Alma, a nine year old daughter of Mr. Lewis Wood, of Townville, was so terribly burned as to cause her death on the following day. The little girl and her twin sister were playing in a field back of the house, when a friend came to call and her dress caught and the flames fanned by the wind, soon completely enveloped her person. Her sister used every exertion to extinguish the fire with her hands, but before help could reach the little sufferer, her clothing was almost completely burned off, and her body burned to a crisp. Death ended her sufferings during the night.

The sacred and imposing ceremonies of consecration and conferring the *pallium* upon Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will take place at the Cathedral, on the 17th of June. The event will be a marked one in the history of Philadelphia. Its like never occurred either in the city or State, and hence the occasion will be as memorable and as imposing as when Archbishop Williams was in Boston. Vast numbers of eminent bishops, priests and other ecclesiastics, both from that city and three provinces, will be present, and there will be of a most solemn character. The *pallium*, with which the venerable Archbishop will be invested, is the symbol and mantle of the Good Shepherd.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is said a tack factory is to be established at Fallston, Beaver county.

The wool hat industries of Reading will resume work on June 1st.

The Beaver Falls, Pa., cutlery works is running full force, with large orders ahead.

The Milton, Pa., iron company is running its rolling mill regularly, having orders for all the work it can do.

The Harrisburg brick and tile company turn out 13,000 bricks per day, and have contracts to furnish 1,200,000.

Most of the slate quarries and factories at Slatington, Pa., have resumed operations, and a brisk summer trade is anticipated.

The Tiffin, O., shoe factory which started up three years ago on a small scale, now employs sixty hands, and turns out two hundred pairs of shoes every day.

It is stated that in Campbell county, Va., there has lately been a considerable investment of Northern capital in mineral lands, the iron ore of that section being suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

A zinc mine has been discovered and opened in Georges township, this county, which bids fair to develop a new industry in this already wealthy mineral region. An analysis of a small specimen was made in Philadelphia, a short time ago, and pronounced to contain zinc in paying quantities. The assayer was so well satisfied of the richness of the ore that he requested the parties to send him fifty pounds of it, that he might make a more complete and satisfactory analysis. The ore was sent on to him last Saturday, and when the result of the assay comes we shall give the full details of its location and richness, the parties interested, and the probability of its further development.—*Uniontown, Pa., Genius.*

San Francisco puts in a claim to step into the front rank as a manufacturing city, and sets down her aggregate manufactures in the year 1871 at $52,603,475 in value, without including gold and silver refined, and for the year 1874 a total of $67,333,930, an increase of near twenty-five per cent. in three years, of which latter item $5,506,780 was machinery, chiefly for mining purposes. It is claimed that the capital invested in that city in manufacturing industries is over $30,000,000, which renders it clear that she does not hang her hopes of greatness wholly on her commerce, but depends on trade of a more permanent and enduring character. San Francisco occupies an admirable position to become one of the greatest industrial centers in the world, with her access to the cheap labor of China, the superabundance of capital at home, and exhaustless mineral and agricultural resources for the production of raw materials of all desirable kinds.

To go out of blast and shut down entirely is the fixed determination of two iron producing companies in the Lehigh Valley; and looking towards that result, all their contracts for coal were closed up at the beginning of this month, and they are only running to exhaust the supply on hand. They are losing more coal than that, and it will be but shortly before what they have in stock is all gone. These companies are the Lehigh Valley, at Coplay, and Lehigh, at Aineyville, the managers of which have grown tired for the present of making iron at a loss of from $3 to $5 per ton; and when they sustain these losses they are aware that they are making iron just as cheaply and getting as good prices for it as can any companies in this Valley. The coal strike has sadly dashed to the ground whatever hopes there were of a resumption of activity in the iron market, and it is not improbable that in the present state of things a revival, even if the coal miners should go to work and produce a regular supply of coal, could be only partial during this entire year. The uncertainty of the coal supply has thus far made it impossible for manufacturers to make contracts for finishing iron in stated quantities at stated terms, and some of the coal that has come to the furnaces during the past season scarcely has been so dirty and inferior in quality that it has served its purpose but poorly.—*Pottsville, Pa., Journal.*

Base Ball—At New York, Hartfords 8, Atlantics 1. At Chicago, White Stockings 7, Westerns, of Keokuk, 6. At Philadelphia, Mutuals 4, Philadelphias 2. At New Haven, Washingtons 8, New Havens 4. At Boston, Bostons 14, Athletics 5.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

Mr. Coleman writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "In examining the books of a large colliery in the Hazleton region, where from 100 to 120 miners are employed, we found that the wages paid to them for twenty-five days in October last averaged $85 to each man, some of them making as much as $150, and others from $55 to $75 and $100, and this the operators say is for work of six hours per day. The miners say that they never made a full year's work under the most favorable circumstances, and, therefore, when the pay is at the highest they cannot average over $75 per month, with coal not over $3 per ton at the place of delivery."

POLITICAL.

State.

Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, formerly of Johnstown, now of Schuylkill county, is now being named for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

The Greensburg *Argus* denies that Hon. Jacob Turney, the present member of Congress from the Westmoreland district, is a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

The Cameron county Republicans send C. B. Gould, Esq., as Representative delegate to the State Convention. R. W. Gebeau was nominated for Senatorial delegate, subject to the decision of conferees.

The Republicans of Delaware county held a convention on the 13th inst., and elected George Baker, of Chester, Senatorial, and Richard Young and B. F. Miller Representative delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Hartranft for Governor and Strang for State Treasurer.

The Democratic papers of the State are attaching a good deal of importance to the declared intention of the Prohibitionists to nominate a State ticket. They hope by this means to draw enough votes from the Republican ticket—not to elect the Temperance candidate, but to elect their own candidate.—*Reading Dispatch.*

The Adams county Republican Committee have elected Hon. Edward McPherson as Senatorial, and John M. Krauth and Paul Hersh, Esqs., as Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed by resolution to support General Hartranft for Governor, and Hon. Edward G. Fahnestock for State Treasurer.

Messrs. A. F. Barnes and J. C. Strang will be representative delegates from Tioga county to the Republican State Convention. Hon. J. S. Mitchell was declared to be the choice of the County Committee for Senatorial delegate. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Hartranft and declaring B. B. Strang their choice for State Treasurer.

The Republican County Committee of Clarion elected M. A. K. Weidner Senatorial, and R. Ralofson and J. H. Patrick Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and also fixed the time for holding the primary meetings the second Saturday in August, and the County Convention for the following Tuesday. The delegates are uninstructed.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Greensburg, is spoken of as a possible nominee for Governor by the Democrats. Mr. Cowan is a man well qualified for the position, and we could support him with a clear conscience; but would it not be rather crowding matters to run him for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and also a centennial?—*Altoona Sun (Dem.)*

The Westmoreland Republican County Committee met on Thursday, and elected General Thomas F. Gallagher Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and J. J. Wentling, Colonel Anderson and J. L. Thompson, Representative delegates, and instructed them for E. H. Wilson for State (the hero in Will Carleton's poem, we are 'holler clear down to our boots,' and therefore need a great number of dispensers of the fluid to supply our wants. After we have slaked our thirsty throats for a year or so, we will not need so many licenses.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: On the 27th, Alma, a nine year old daughter of Mr. Lewis Wood, of Townville, was so terribly burned as to cause her death on the following day. The little girl and her twin sister were playing in a field back of the house, when a friend came to call and her dress caught and the flames fanned by the wind, soon completely enveloped her person. Her sister used every exertion to extinguish the fire with her hands, but before help could reach the little sufferer, her clothing was almost completely burned off, and her body burned to a crisp. Death ended her sufferings during the night.

The sacred and imposing ceremonies of consecration and conferring the *pallium* upon Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, will take place at the Cathedral, on the 17th of June. The event will be a marked one in the history of Philadelphia. Its like never occurred either in the city or State, and hence the occasion will be as memorable and as imposing as when Archbishop Williams was in Boston. Vast numbers of eminent bishops, priests and other ecclesiastics, both from that city and three provinces, will be present, and there will be of a most solemn character. The *pallium*, with which the venerable Archbishop will be invested, is the symbol and mantle of the Good Shepherd.

FIRE RECORD.

Rutland, Vermont—$75,000.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., May 15.—A fire at Rutland, Vermont, this morning, burned the Opera House and the stores of Dunn & Compton, Stanley & Co., and others. Loss, $75,000; partially insured.

Houston, Texas—Three Men Burned to Death.

HOUSTON, May 15.—The residence of Alderman John Meagher was burned to-night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $3,500. Three men, unable to escape from the building, were burned to death.

Elevator, Warehouses and Grain Destroyed at Mitchell, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, May 15.—Mitchell, Iowa, was visited by a disastrous conflagration last night, which destroyed J. C. Tyson's elevator, two grain warehouses and an adjoining office. Loss, four thousand bushels of grain, about $1,200 in machinery and stock, and $6,000 on the buildings; insurance nearly $6,000.

Wilmington, Ohio—$8,000.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—A fire at Wilmington, Ohio, this morning, destroyed Taylor's carriage factory and adjoining building. Loss about $8,000; no insurance.

OHIO NEWS.

The latest way to spell it—"Rye-Sup Uncle WILLIAM."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Ohio Editorial Convention will be held in Columbus on June 30, a week later than first announced.

One of the students of Wittenburg College, Springfield, had his skull fractured on Monday evening while playing at quoits.

The first white child born on the Western Reserve was Lucy Kingsbury, a daugh of Judge Kingsbury, of Newburg, Cuyahoga county.

Sixteen uncongenial souls will ask release from the tie that binds them to their worser halves at the next term of the Summit county Common Pleas Court.

At Sandusky, Tuesday evening, a young man by the name of Henry Goeth, shot a companion by the name of Hartwick Rosbrahm, with a load of bird shot, in compliance with a sportive permission to do the same.

The sixteenth annual Convention of the Ohio State Sabbath School Union—an undenom inational, unsectarian society—will be held at Newark, commencing Tuesday evening, June 8th, and continue until the evening of Thursday, June 6th.

The Ottawa County *Reporter* says the Lake Shore Railroad has decided to build lateral branches from Port Clinton to Ottawa City and Marblehead, to reach Lakeside camp grounds, the stone quarries and the lime kilns of the latter region, and the fish and grape shipments from Ottawa City.

As Levy Scott, accompanied by three young ladies, the daughters of Ferry Hoxsam, a resident of Crane township, Wyandot county, attempted to cross the Sandusky river, near Mexico, in a wagon, on Monday, it was swept by the swollen waters from the stream, and the three young ladies and the horses were drowned. The three young ladies clung to Mr. Scott, who made a heroic effort to save them, and came near losing his own life in the attempt.

According to the Secretary of Ohio, that State is the first in the Union, in the quantity of winter wheat she produces; in the estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock; in value of all animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter; in value of all orchard products; in value of all milch cows; in value of all butter and cheese; in amount of improved land; in value of cattle other than working oxen; in value of live stock, and in amount of land in farms.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

Beware

of dealers who represent they have the great White River Flour under their brands. This is being done to deceive the people that want the White River flour.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River Flour

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under their Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Purpose of Closing Out Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit on their Sales.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers.

Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—STEAM HAMMER—INQUIRE at No. 13 Smithfield street.

WANTED—BONDS—$3,000 CITIZENS' Passenger Railway Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street. 11

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED Farm in this county for the new Allegheny Valley Railroad income Bonds. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ Sixth street.

WANTED—STEEL ROLLER—CAPABLE of rolling Bile of one inch iron. Steady work on guide rounds. Must be a sober man. Reference required. Address Postoffice Box 242 Jersey City, N.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models made, will find it to their interest at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First street.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A Young Lady of good address a situation as saleswoman. Has served in that capacity in the dry goods and millinery trade. Also, has occupied the position as cashier in a large dry goods establishment. Reference sufficient. Address A. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR from large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be plac

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

THE iron rail mills of the Joliet, Illinois, Iron and Steel Company, which have been idle for eighteen months past, will start up to-day.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued an additional call for five million United States five-twenty bonds, upon which interest will cease July 15th.

THE slaves of Tammany in the New York Legislature have passed resolutions in favor of "Free Cuba." If they must be slaves themselves they at least want others to be free.

BUSINESS must be tolerably lively in Chicago. The clearings of the banks of that city for last week footed up a total of $21,863,964 66, which is $1,600,000 in excess of the corresponding week of last year.

THE Republicans of Kentucky did themselves honor in nominating Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN for Governor. He is their representative man; and if we have to go to Kentucky for a candidate for President, we might do a great deal worse than take HARLAN for our Presidential candidate.

THE State Supreme Court has just decided the land ejectment case of the heirs of HENRY DERRINGER, brought against the estate of the late Judge CHARLES S. COXE, involving the title to large tracts of valuable coal lands in Luzerne county. The decision of the court below, in favor of the plaintiffs, was reversed.

THE Democratic organ at Milwaukee speaks of the seizure of fraudulent whisky in that city as "a deliberate insult to a prominent Milwaukeean." The insulted distiller, RINDSKOPF, was last year nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress. Every thief caught in the act has the same right to consider himself insulted that RINDSKOPF has.

THE Washington sensationalists were all wrong again in announcing the probable retirement of Secretary FISH. He has no notion of resigning, and we might have known the report was untrue, from the source of its origin. It was the indorsement of it by the Washington *Republican* which misled us. It is a sort of Government sheet, and we supposed it spoke by authority.

THE committee having general charge of the preliminary arrangements for the grand Army and Navy reunion which took place at Chicago last week, extended a cordial invitation to "all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, one and indivisible." Special invitations were also sent out to a number of leading ex-Confederates who have of late professed an ardent desire for "reconciliation." The upshot of the matter was, that while there were representatives of all nations and colors belonging to the Union forces, not a solitary ex-rebel soldier or sailor showed his face.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer and Press* is afraid that the over-anxiety for conciliation and Southern support, by certain Northern politicians, may lead to concessions obnoxious to the peace of the country. But it need not be afraid. HENRY WILSON has no imitators, and his example is not likely to be followed very extensively. He is not the first Vice President who has swung around the circle, and his chances of success are about as slim as ANDY JOHNSON'S turned out to be. The kind of people who are given to crying out "Peace! Peace! when there is no peace," are not likely, as a general thing, to deceive any one but themselves.

FROM a compilation of crop reports made up from statements by competent parties at 150 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we draw the conclusion that from one quarter to one-third of the crop of winter wheat has been killed, but this has been nearly offset by the increased number of acres sown, and the quantity of spring wheat will, if everything is favorable henceforth, bring the whole production up to that of an average crop. About one quarter of last year's crop still remains in the hands of the farmers. No considerable quantity of wheat ground is reported as having been plowed. The amount of corn being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

EVIDENCES continue to accumulate that the winter wheat crop of the West looks a hundred per cent. better to-day than it did a month ago. The Toledo *Blade* says:

> A friend who has been habitually a close observer of the crops, and especially of wheat, during a period of thirty years at least, came down from Bryan last evening His judgment is, as it has been since March, that those farmers who permitted their wheat fields to remain undisturbed, and resisted the suggestion to plow them over for spring crops, have acted the wiser par—and that is not improbable that the wheat harvest in 1875 in Northwestern Ohio may reach three-fourths of a crop. He maintains that you are unable to form a judgment approaching accuracy, regarding the prospect of winter wheat before about the close of May—the most important month for the wheat crop that intervenes between seed-time and harvest.

SPEAKING of the whisky frauds the Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says:

> So far no charge has been substantiated with regard to fraud in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Kentucky, though a year ago it was freely stated that "crooked" spirits abounded in the first district of Kentucky. When the examination first started, New Orleans was the worst place, regarding the distilleries there seems only to have given courage to those engaged in fraud at other points.
>
> It is estimated that there are only about 50,000 barrels of spirits on hand in the country, which amount is about a month's supply. The recent temporary idleness of a number of Illinois and the other closings now of about thirty establishments has already given an impetus to the business of distillation in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Kentucky, and there are rumors of an attempt to corner the market.

THE New York *Bulletin* accounts for the scarcity of wheat shipments from West to East at this time by alleging that winter wheat, since the reports of the injury to the growing crop became prevalent, has been gathered up by the "bulls" and is held in Western markets for the advance which they think is sure to come. The abundance of money at all the money centers has enabled them to borrow freely and to carry the stock forward into summer, when they expect to reap a new harvest from their hoarded grain. The locking up of this large amount of breadstuffs has contributed largely to the stagnation of business, and thus the abundance of money, instead of promoting a rapid return to prosperity, has aided, for the time being, in obstructing it. We have no particular grudge against these grain speculators; but we shall not cry if they get their fingers burnt.

THE Postmaster General has issued the following important order amendatory of one of the regulations of the Postoffice Department by striking out the words, "And the subscription must be for not less than three months," and causing it to read as follows: "A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made or undertaken to be made by some other person. But, in the latter case, such payment must have been made or undertaken with the consent, or at the previous request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent. A person to whom any such publication is sent without his consent or request is not a 'regular subscriber' within the meaning of the law, and double transient rates of postage must be charged and collected on such publications before delivery." In a foot note addressed to postmasters Mr. JEWELL says: "Postmasters will observe that by this amendment persons who are subscribers to a newspaper or periodical, as defined in the regulations, are to be regarded as 'regular subscribers' within the intendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscription."

THE decision of Judge BILLON, of the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, last Thursday, affirming the validity of the Iowa railroad tariff of March 23, 1874, and its application to the Burlington road, now operated by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, a brief outline of which has been reported by telegraph, is not very explicit, but so far as it goes would appear to lean somewhat toward the Granger side of the question. The Court held that so far as they are private property, railroads are as exempt from public control as any other private property; and so far as they are public highways, they are subject to legislation, the same as wagon roads, and that Legislature had not expressly conferred upon the railway corporations of that State "the exclusive power to fix their own charges, that such a power cannot be decided by implication from the constitutent act of the corporations, and that whatever powers are conferred in this respect are subject to an implied condition that they shall not be oppressively or unreasonably exercised, and also subject to the future exercise of the police regulations of the State, or any other power possessed by the State properly legislative in its nature, which includes the power to regulate consistently with the charter, all of the franchises in, and to prescribe and limit the amount of toll or charges which it shall be lawful to take."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in view of the present discussion concerning the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the public schools, revives the memory of the celebrated debate between ALEXANDER CAMPBELL and Archbishop PURCELL in 1837, upon Catholicism generally, which grew out of a conflict upon the public school question. In 1836 a meeting of the "College of Teachers" was held in Cincinnati, and at the close of an oration on universal education Mr. PURCELL arose, according to a statement made by Mr. CAMPBELL, "and in that Protestant house, and before a Protestant assembly, directly and positively protested against allowing the book which Protestants claim to contain their religion to be used in the schools." The school question is thus an old one in Cincinnati, and is not by any means an original question in these later days. It absorbed public attention more than a generation ago; and although the debate which followed between CAMPBELL and PURCELL was based upon the religious differences between Catholicism and Protestantism, it had its origin in a conflict over the primary question whether the Bible should or should not be used in the public schools.

We do not care to enter upon the history of that debate; but there was one incident in connection with it which deserves to be recalled, as characterizing one of the parties to it. Mr. CAMPBELL, upon the last day of the debate, we think, cited a quotation from BELLARMINE, which he had found in some other work, and gave the volume and page of BELLARMINE from which the extract was taken. Bishop (he was not then an Archbishop) PURCELL at once sent for *his* edition of BELLARMINE (which was published in Latin), and called E. D. MANSFIELD as an expert, to translate the passage cited by Mr. CAMPBELL. Turning to the volume and page given by Mr. C., as containing the extract he had quoted, Mr. MANSFIELD translated its contents, and satisfied the audience that no such quotation as Mr. CAMPBELL had made was to be found there.

So far, the victory was with Bishop PURCELL. It was the last day of the debate, and the Bishop made the most of his triumph. Mr. CAMPBELL did not take the pains, or had not the opportunity, of comparing the edition presented by his opponent with the edition from which his authority quoted, and he accordingly submitted to what he could not help. Subsequently, however, he ascertained that the edition from which *he* had quoted was a different one from that which Bishop PURCELL presented to Mr. MANSFIELD for translation, and differed, as nearly all editions do, in the paging of the volumes. The extract he had quoted *was* contained in BELLARMINE, but it was upon a different page of Bishop PURCELL'S edition. The latter, therefore, was guilty of the trick of substituting a different edition for the purpose of convicting his opponent of a false citation.

In the edition of the debate issued by Mr. CAMPBELL there was a complete exposure of this trick, and to all the readers of that volume, the Bishop of Cincinnati appeared in a very equivocal, not to say dishonest, position; but in the edition issued by Bishop PURCELL, (each party to the debate issued his own report of it,) *no reference whatever was made to this exposure.* The Catholic readers of the debate were left to infer that Mr. CAMPBELL had made a false quotation from BELLARMINE, when, in fact, his quotation was scrupulously correct.

From this one fact we glean the true character of the two combatants. Mr. CAMPBELL, conscious that he was right in his quotation, but unable to verify it, at the moment, waited until he *was* able, and then made all the facts known. Bishop PURCELL, on the other hand, was content to let the trick stand, as he had practiced it. He never, by act or word, acknowledged the correctness of Mr. CAMPBELL'S quotation; but, having shown that the quotation was not to be found upon the page cited by his opponent in *his* edition of the quoted authority, left his readers and his hearers to imbibe the falsehood that such a quotation was not to be found in that author at all. Political disputants sometimes descend to such tricks as this; but, while it was characteristic, it was hardly worthy of the man afterwards elevated to the Archbishop's office for his ecclesiastical zeal.

THE recent successful unearthing of the silk frauds in New York, by the Custom House authorities of that city, reflects scarcely less credit upon the agents than does the exposure of the "crooked whisky" conspirators. The system was as ingenious as it was daring, and it is estimated that fully three million dollars worth of goods have been smuggled into New York by this gang of conspirators within the last two years. A number of people in Europe were concerned in the swindle, and it is also thought that persons in Montreal were interested in it, probably furnishing a great deal of the money necessary for carrying it out. Others in New York city, too, merchants, speculators, perhaps also officials, were equally involved in the shameful plot. It will be readily perceived that in the face of such a combination, operating on such an extensive scale, the merchant who does a legitimate business has embarrassments to contend with almost insuperable. Any article that has a large sale in New York, and is easily put into consumption, is at once marked for infringement by fraudulent importers, who know that the enormous difference of duty in their favor will enable them to control the volume of trade, while the merchant who values his integrity has no redress or means of self-protection, without at once exposing himself to be branded as an informer, and perhaps bringing ruin on his head through the vindictiveness of parties who are plundering the public treasury, and at the same time acting as trusted, though treacherous servants. The Government has at length laid its hand on the man who holds the most hidden secrets of the conspirators in his possession, and it is thought he can be induced to make a clean breast of the whole matter. It will probably be found, in the end, that there exists in New York a complete organization, the object of which is to defraud the revenue, that in cooperation with it is an European agency no less complete, and that not a few of the principals on this side of the water are more or less prominently identified with the political organization known as the Free Trade League.

The Grangers to Change Their Headquarters.

A sub-committee of the executive committee of the National Grange is in the West to find a suitable location for their permanent headquarters and offices, it having been decided at the last meeting that they shall be removed from Washington. The new location must be one of five Western States which were named in the original resolution. It is understood that the committee do not mean to take the responsibility of making a selection, but will confine their report to a statement of facts in regard to the comparative desirableness of different cities, leaving the matter of location to be decided by the National Grange.

A PROJECT is on foot in Europe—how seriously it is entertained we do not know—to construct a continuous railway passing eastward from Western Europe through European and Asiatic Russia, Sibera, China, Kamtschatka, and Behring's Straits, through Alaska, across British Ameress from west to east, and so to the United States. The line will encircle the world, the Atlantic being a mere ferry-way. The tunnelling of the British channel is an insignificant matter in comparison with this gigantic enterprise; but neither is impossible, nor more improbable than was the tunnelling of Hoosac Mountain, when that great idea was started and when even men of science predicted that it would take somewhere about a century to accomplish it. The man may be already living to see all live to see the Round the World Railroad in operation.

THE whisky frauds are said to have been exposed chiefly through the agency of the commercial editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who found in making up his annual statements that there was twice as much whisky shipped at St. Louis as was legally manufactured. He informed the proprietor of the *Democrat*, who communicated the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom the commercial editor was secretly appointed an agent to ferret out the frauds.

A deed was filed in a Michigan Register's office the other day, the acknowledgment of which declared that the wife "executed the within conveyance freely and without any fear or *compensation* of her husband."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The whisky ring feels somewhat groggy.

There is still good sleighing in Vermont.

Indianapolis is to have a "Musical Festival" this week.

Secretary Bristow's favorite air is "Going through the rye."

It is still somewhat rash to speak of winter in the past tense.

President Grant will not attend the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration.

Judge Neilson's gavel was stolen the other day as a relic of the great trial.

There is a greatly increased demand for bituminous coal from New England manufacturers.

Captain Eads has already commenced his dental masonry upon the mouth of the Mississippi.

Possibly Jeff. Davis is coming to his senses. May-be he has a hankering after the Presidency.

The *Tribune* is the name of a new morning newspaper to be launched in Washington city to-day.

Old and New is sold, and the *Atlantic* is the only Boston magazine. It will be merged in *Scribner*.

"Let the galled jade 'wince,'" etc. United States Senator Withers, of Virginia, has eleven daughters.

In portions of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota the grasshopper is again "a burden."

San Francisco boasts of a Greek church, a Russian bishop, and regular services according to the Greek Church ritual.

The young Reformed Episcopal Church is already considering the propriety o electing a Bishop for the Pacific coast.

The National Temperance Convention at Chicago on the first of June, promises to be the largest ever held in this country.

Is a romance better than rum? is the problem of the day. It depends a little on the animating spirit of both, we should say.

At the East Maine annual Conference the other day, six Chinese were admitted to full connection, and elected to deacon's orders.

General Sherman proves in his memoirs that he alone is entitled to the credit of originating the idea of his great "march to the sea."

San Francisco has over $40,000,000 permanently invested in manufactories. The annual value of the products is estimated at $65,500,000.

Throughout last week Chicago was very military, Cincinnati very musical, and Detroit very scientific, but they are all as flat as ever, now.

Postmaster General Jewell very properly proposes to stop the practice of using the public mails as a convenience for carrying on the lottery business.

The gospel of Malthus is spreading among the savans, and somebody will probably start a co-operative infant asphyxiating establishment, by-and-by.

The most successful plan yet adopted to fight the young grasshoppers and destroy them before they get their wings, is to dig ditches, drive the pests in, and burn them.

A Long Island veterinary surgeon recently set the broken hind leg of a horse so successfully that the animal is as sound as ever. It took about six weeks to effect the cure.

Should the worst apprehensions be realized in regard to the fruit crop in the northern section of the country, the prospects still further south are said to be remarkably good.

The schoolmaster abroad. At the Sacramento county, California, Teachers' Institute a list of fifty words floored the entire sixty-six who undertook to spell through it, the other day.

Business in Memphis is said to be reviving, and the city to be entering upon an era of unexampled prosperity. N. B. Twenty-seven lawyers have died there within a comparatively short period.

In New England there will be a larger number of families camp out this season than ever before. People are beginning to find out that is a very sensible manner of spending the summer months.

The westward train on the Kansas Pacific road, from Leavenworth, the other day, was detained two hours by running over grasshoppers. Sand was put on the rails, and even then a portion of the train was left.

The importation of foreign fruits and nuts for March was nearly double what it was for the same month last year, and, for the nine fiscal months ending April 1, amounted to $9,302,000, against $6,678,000 last year.

Six or eight million young shad will be hatched out by the 15th of June at the Government shad nursery, on the Potomac river, and transported West as fast as possible for the purpose of stocking the rivers of that section.

The designs for the new foreign postage stamp have been changed. It will be the same size as those already in use, and the words "foreign postage" will be omitted from the stamp. They will be ready on the 1st of July.

A movement is on foot among the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to secure the repeal by the next Virginia Legislature of the law of that State imposing a license of $100 on sample merchants or "drummers."

In Albany the other day a woman committed suicide by hanging herself with a "hair switch that she removed from her head for the purpose," and now all the husbands in that city are suggesting to their wives that switches would greatly become them.

A repentant Baltimorean has relieved his conscience by sending to the Treasury Department $3,400. The money was accompanied by a note, as follows: "Due the United States Treasury for internal revenue on manufactured goods."

A number of Philadelphians have purchased a large tract of land about half way between Squan and Ocean Beach, New Jersey, with the intention of founding another summer sea-city. A hotel, to cost $100,000, and seventy-five handsome cottages, are to be built this summer.

The Georgia State Geologist reports that in many places throughout that State he has found persons, mostly poor men, wasting their time and energies digging deep pits, long tunnels and huge excavations where the rocks on the surface afford no intimation that any metal can be found.

In a recent speech in New York city, Fernando Wood said the only solution of the cheap transportation question lay in "the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie, or *Lake Oswego*, or Lake Champlain to the Hudson." He should hire a schoolboy to give him lessons in geography.

PERSONAL.

The late President Juarez, of Mexico, was a Protestant and attended with his family a Protestant church in the City of Mexico. His two sons were educated at Bethany College, Virginia.

General Sherman says, in his memoirs, of President Lincoln, that "Of all the men I ever met, he seemed to possess more of the elements of greatness, combined with goodness, than any other."

There is considerable human nature in man and sometimes a little of it in woman. "What's the use of going out in this muddy weather?" asks a husband of his wife, in *Harper's*. "And what," she returned, "is the use of having striped stockings?"

Speaking of the approaching marriage of General Sheridan and Miss Rucker, it is said that the wedding will be of the quietest character possible. A correspondent at Chicago says: "Society's great regret will be that there will be no wedding; the General's joy is that he and his wife will be spared the glittering sham."

The daughter of the rebel pirate Semmes was married in Mobile the other day beneath a "large, rich and magnificent Confederate flag, of the costliest material and most exquisitely embroidered, which was made and presented to Semmes by the ladies of London, while commanding the Alabama." We suppose that the use of this emblem was intended to indicate that Semmes' daughter insists upon her rights to secede and to dissolve this union at any time, and to begin life again on an independent basis.

Henson G. Rains, a soldier of the Fifty sixth Illinois volunteers, who has long been mourned as dead by his friends and relatives, has just turned up in a London hospital, where he has come after years of solitary life on an island of the ocean. It appears that at the time of the destruction of the steamer General Lyon, in 1865, off Cape Hatteras, Rains was on board, and was supposed to have perished with two hundred of his comrades. After a lapse of ten years he writes to his father at Goleonda, Ills., that he escaped from the ill-fated vessel, and with another member of the regiment drifted to sea, clinging to a cabin door. He says they were picked up by a schooner and left upon an island where his comrade, an officer named Butler, died, and from whence he was at last rescued by the British war vessel Vengeance. He does not account for the singular fact of his having been put ashore from the schooner which picked him up, but this may be explained hereafter.

STATE NEWS.

The court house at Lebanon is to be enlarged and improved.

The new Masonic Hall at Sharon was dedicated on the 14th inst.

The suburbs of Waynesburg are being dotted with new buildings.

Joseph Durnbaugh, an aged citizen of Mechanicsburg, dropped dead on Monday, 10th inst., of apoplexy.

A Presbyterian church was sold at auction in Franklin, last week, and was knocked down at fourteen dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Kloffenstein, of Sharpsville, have lost three children—their all—from scarlet fever, in less than a week.

On Saturday two children of Adam Walter, of Union county, were killed by two runaway horses which their father was driving.

A ten year old son of Marvin McLellan, of Washington township, Erie county, was killed on Tuesday evening by being thrown from a wagon and run over.

The route of the People's Freight Railway west of the Susquehanna has been fully determined upon, and the survey will be completed this summer.

Hugh McWilliams died in Titusville on the night of the 13th inst., of hemorrhage brought on by a dose of poison taken on the 6th inst., for the purpose of committing suicide.

Margaret Donaldson is in jail in Philadelphia on a charge of killing her infant daughter by giving it alcoholic stimulants. Margaret was drunk, herself, when she administered the poison.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* has just appeared in a new uniform of pretty, clear-faced type, and looks as fresh and bright as a daisy. It is a good local journal, despite the fact that it roosts on the wrong side of the tree, politically.

JAMES M. Deise, Esq., District Attorney for Clinton county, died at Lock Haven on Saturday last. Mr. Deise was a very popular and genial gentleman, and had been repeatedly re-elected to the office he filled. He was a victim of consumption.

An Erie mother, accompanied by a policeman, visited a house of ill-shape, got admitted, collared her two sons, aged twenty-four and nineteen years, respectively, and marched them home, much to the chagrin of the wayward youths.

The new United Brethren church, at Sanborn, in Woodward township, Clearfield county, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday, June 6, 1875. Rev. J. A. Clem, assisted by one or two other ministers, will conduct the services.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reader died at Mc Ewensville, last week, aged eighty-two years. She had lived in that place since 1815, the date of her marriage. She leaves eight children, fifty grandchildren, twelve great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is in progress at Philadelphia. The answers to queries report a lack of strictness in the observance of the rule as to plainness of dress, and state that some Friends continue to manufacture and use domestic wine and cider.

A little child of George Rose, of Lake township, Mercer county, while playing in the yard, one day last week, was attacked by an old sow, and but for the timely interference of a faithful dog, would doubtless have been torn to pieces. Its injuries are not considered serious.

On Tuesday of last week the road bed of the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad, in Somerset county, was sold at trustee's sale. General A. H. Coffroth became the purchaser, the consideration being $75,000. It is stated that efforts will be made to complete the road at an early day.

A Lehigh county farmer of a superstitious turn of mind, disgusted with the backward spring, conceived the idea that a petition with two hundred signers, addressed to the Almighty, would bring better weather. Singularly enough, he was successful in securing the signatures.

Uneasy lies the head infested by the newspaper maggot. Colonel W. W. Brown, of Bellefonte, will issue the first number of the *Industrial Advocate* on June 10th. It will be run in the interest of the farmer, mechanic and laboring men of that county, and all classes of productive industry.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* is in possession of a copy of the *American Eagle*, a four column newspaper published in Huntingdon in 1811. It is in size 19 by 25 inches, and the name of the editor and publisher, G. W. P. Butler, appears under the head of "Editor's Chair." There is only one local notice in the copy, and it informs the public that "Rev. John D. Aurand will preach in Petersburg on September 22d, in the morning."

The train that carried the New York and New England merchants to Philadelphia, to see how the Centennial preparations were progressing, made the run between the two cities in one hour and forty-eight minutes. The distance is ninety-six miles, and the average rate of speed was nearly a mile a minute. It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company design running express trains at this speed between the two cities during the Centennial.

The bonded indebtedness of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company is $900,000; annual interest $67,200; gross earning of the road for year 1874, $228,880; forty per cent. of which, amounting to $91,552, the Lake Shore and Michigan Railway Company pay for the road as rental, after deducting interest on bonded debt, which would show a net profit to the Jamestown and Franklin Railway Company of $14,352 for the year.

The ninety-first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Pennsylvania, is now in session at Philadelphia. The diocese hasa population of 937,178. There are one hundred and twenty churches, forty-two rectories and 22,691 communicants. The churches, chapels and other property are valued at $5,134,000. One hundred and seventy clergymen are connected with the diocese. Number of parishes, one hundred and twenty.

Combination.

The condition of business in the anthracite mining region, and in the iron manufacturing portion of the State, is suggestive of much grave reflection on the subject of combination in the production of the staples. From the day the coal interests were wrested from the control and competition of individuals, and assumed by that of a combination of corporations, there has been vexation, riot, panic, depression and bankruptcy in all the regions where coal is mined and iron ore smelted. We have already referred to this subject, but it will bear daily discussion, because it involves interests and enterprises on which the prosperity of thousands of people largely depend. The question then arises, What have we gained in creating the corporations which now own and work the larger portion of the anthracite coal fields? When these companies were created and vested with certain franchises, the plea was emphatically made that the public good demanded the combination. Has it done so? Is not a corporation in existence to-day that does not owe its life to the argument that it would be a benefit and a blessing to the people. Does many of these have realized the substance of this plea? Since the mining region has passed out of the hands of individual operators, and gone into those of corporations, has the price of coal been kept by the people? The depreciation of investments in the anthracite coal regions by the direct mismanagement and retrogression exercised by those who control the corporations doing business there exceeds in loss, it is said, the original value of all the land in the Schuylkill region. The original investment in all the coal-carrying railroads was a clear loss to the people who put their money in such ventures, and the immense fortunes built on the basis of mining coal passed into the hands of these great corporations its cost to the people has been increased, until it has become the most costly article now used in domestic consumption. It requires no long columns of figures to prove our declaration. Every consumer of coal, from the shivering wretch who buys his hundredweight as his own garden of sympathies to do it, to the smelters of iron who lay in stock by the thousand tons, understands precisely what we mean. The coal trade is less competitive that its prices cannot be reduced. The combination of corporations is such that the supply of coal is kept at such quantities as to increase its value, and the country is no longer any competition in its production. Suppose those who first put their money into such securities could have foreseen the present condition of things, how many dollars would have been risked in these ventures? Would it not be reasonable to suppose that not one out of every five of these corporations would have seen the light of day, and that the community would have been as rich in dollars as it is now, notwithstanding the extent of our boasted mining productions?

Nor has the effect of the combination of corporations stopped in their own immediate operations. The example of combined capital, notoriously entered into for the control of prices for speculative purposes, aroused the emulation of labor, by which counter-combinations were formed that have provoked antagonisms which require at times all the military overawing force in the possession of the Government to hold in check and prevent it from coming into bloody conflict. This adds another figure to the cost of coal, and the great question is, can the State of coal production sustain itself in other directions, while it has such drawbacks in this quarter? It is very plain that as long as these causes exist, the effect will be to render the price of coal more or less a matter of speculation. It will never be allowed to depend upon natural causes, to submit, like other articles of domestic consumption, to the fair tests of competition regulated by supply and demand. This gives those who have secured the control an unfair and unjust preponderance in commerce and manufactures as to force all other interests into a vassalage which, while it continues, will always render business insecure.

The time is fast approaching when we must grapple subjects like this with promptness and decision. The danger of the State is from within, not from without. When we suffer monopolizing combinations to assume legal powers in controlling productions and fixing prices, we go backward instead of forward.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and Southwestern States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water; and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

SEE F. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms: Indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use F. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only F. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. MWF*

Price, $1 00.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—

WM. J. DIEHL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY RECORDER.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,

OF FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

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THE NEW

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MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

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THE CHOICE OF GOODS

Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.

Coats are worn long. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

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The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

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Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

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SIDE BAR WAGONS,

In all weights, with the simplest and most complete improvement, making them as durable and as easy as an elliptic spring.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

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All Desirable Materials, Styles and Colors,

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Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 25c.
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New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods.
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Black and Colored Dress Silks,

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All Qualities Black Dress Silks, from 81 to $1. Plain Colored Dress Silks, much under value. Striped Dress Silks, &c.

Ladies' Ready-Made Suits!

Latest Styles—Made in Best Manner.

New Cashmere Jackets and Sacques,
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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

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Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

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BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 15, 1875.

The following is a report of the condition of the New York banks as received by wire to-day:

Loans, increase	$1,797,000
Specie, increase	26,500
Legal tenders, increase	1,358,000
Deposits, increase	4,048,000
Circulation, decrease	134,600
Reserve, increase	591,200

—The ruling of the Court of Appeals of New York in regard to the liability of a bank where it certifies a raised check, was given some months since. We now have the first decision under that ruling. The National Park Bank paid to the German-American Bank $740 25 on the check of the Mutual Bank of Troy, which had been raised from $46 25 and the name of payee altered. A depositor of the German-American Bank sent the check to the Park Bank for certification, and then had it passed to his credit with the defendants; the depositor of the defendant drew against it and drew his account down to a nominal figure, but the Park Bank, having discovered the fraudulent raising, after paying the check, sued the German-American Bank for the over-payment.

The defendants claimed that they had parted with their money solely on the strength of the certification, but the Judge held, under the ruling of the Court of Appeals above referred to, that "certification warranted only the genuineness of the drawer's signature and that the drawer holds sufficient funds to meet the check."

The Court regards the certification of a check as a warrant, not of the entire check, but only as a warrant of it as it appears at the time of the certification, and in the identical condition that *no fraud* has been used.

The banks argue, in favor of this view, that they have no better opportunity of, knowing the genuineness of the filling of checks than their dealers, that the signature and filling of a check are seldom in the same handwriting and that they cannot be expected to warrant things of which in the nature of the case they have no knowledge.

The fraud begins somewhere, and if all merchants in their dealings with strangers would bear in mind that they become responsible for any fraud in checks which they put in circulation, they would be careful of whom they accept checks, without verifying their genuineness from both drawer and payer.

If a bank in certifying a check warranted it in every particular, the responsibility would be so great that the custom of certifying would be discontinued.

On the other hand, it would seem that an innocent holder, who takes the precaution of having a check certified before parting with his money, should have the benefit of the written judgment of the accepting bank, for all that is necessary to hold the payer is to call his attention to the fact that he is expected to pass judgment on the check in every particular and to demand the money instead of asking a certification.

The decision of the New York courts is more of a surprise to the banks themselves than to the public, for accepting certifications from their neighbors is looked upon the same as payment, and in issuing their certifications they consider the act as binding the bank to payment without recourse.

Compelling the certification to warrant the check in every particular is throwing no new burden on the banks. For they do this every time they pay the cash on a check, and the experienced eye of the teller is more apt to detect errors than a person who is not supposed to be an expert.

—The following table shows the condition of the reserves held by the banks of this city on March 1, 1875, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

Deposits	$11,860,122
Reserve required	2,965,530
Reserve held	4,781,450
Ratio of reserve	40.3
Due from redeeming agents	2,050,800
Specie	34,202
Legal tenders	2,291,887
United States certificates of deposit	100,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	328,500

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 New street,
NEW YORK, May 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our stock market has been very active and excited all day, but with a tendency to lower prices. The opening of the market showed considerable strength, but it soon wavered under a disposition to sell by small holders. The bears soon to ⅛ a vantage of this, and the unsuccessful attempt to rally the market until a decline of ¼ to 3 per cent. was established, the greatest decline being recorded in Union Pacific, which fell from 71¾ to 71⅝ next in order came Pacific Mail with a decline of 2¼, Erie 2, and Rock Island 1¾, sold down ¾ per cent., the other active stocks ranging down from ½ to 1¾ per cent. The difficulty between the Tennessee Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has served as a pretext for the fall on the market, which was apparently undertaken with a view of shaking out small holders and to increase the short interest.

Panama sold down to 138 on moderate offerings, but it quickly reacted to 141¾ bid at the close.

Pacific Mail of course was an objective point of attack by the bears, but for a while stock it sustained itself remarkably well. We have a decided impression that a sharp decline is imminent in this stock, and from all we can learn we would rather advise purchases of it in the selling interest, and look for a general recovery in stocks next week.

Money remains easy at 4 per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—In 1871 there were in the United States 5,870 failures, with liabilities amounting to $154,339,000: in 1873 the failures were 5,183, and the liabilities $228,499,000. It would be interesting to know the amount of actual valuation that was held by these 5,870 unfortunate houses, but in the absence of any statement, it may for our present purpose be assumed that the total assets of the failing parties were less than half the amount of liabilities, and that the bad debts which caused the failures were considerably more than all remaining available assets.

The bad debts, made in selling goods bought on credit, represent the losses suffered by consumers. It is customary, and even necessary, for the wholesale dealers, who do business chiefly on time, to charge enough profit as to leave a considerable margin for covering losses. Where business is done almost entirely on credit this allowance for bad debts ranges five to ten per cent., and yet very often he found to be insufficient. Every one knows who pays, contributes to make up the loss which the seller makes by his bad debts. Thus those who buy on credit and pay when they must, not only for their own purchases, but virtually pay for those who buy at the same time and fail to pay. The good customers make up for the bad and the punctual debtor suffers for the delinquency of other debtors to the same creditor.

If the manufacturer does a credit business he makes an allowance for losses in selling to the wholesale dealer; the latter, if selling on credit, protects himself against prospective losses when selling to the jobber; and the jobber protects himself in like manner when selling to local retailers or country merchants. By the time the goods and the losses reach the last purchasers or consumers, they are obliged to pay, in addition to three profits, the three allowances required to make up for bad debts. Those who buy and pay for what they buy, thus pay for those who buy and never pay.

While the channel of transmission from the producer to the consumer is often a succession of excusively credit dealers, yet as far as the element of credit prevails in the series of transactions, so far does the last buyer bear a portion of the losses resulting from bad debts. The price of any article which has reached the last buyer through many hands, is necessarily made up of much else besides the original cost to the producer. It is the case of by far the greater part of what is produced or manufactured at a great distance from the places where it is used or consumed, the loss on account of abused credit enters as a large percentage into the cost to the last purchaser. There is no available means to avoid this loss, except by abandoning or strictly limiting the use of credit sales. The abuse of the credit system is one of the greater drawbacks to the prosperity of our people of all classes, but more especially to that of laborers and producers. The habits of mercantile and monetary classes practically offer a premium on delinquency and bankruptcy, while loading those who pay up promptly and honorably with the debts of those who, from extravagance, bad management or inattention, fail to pay.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 13, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116	116	116	116	116	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124	...	124	...	...	124
5-20's, 1862	116¾	...	116¾	...	...	...
5-20's, 1864	118	...	118	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865	120½	...	120½	...	...	...
5-20's, 1865, new	122	...	121¾	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867	122	...	122	...	...	...
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¼	...	122¼	...	...	...
5-20's, 1868	122¾	...	122¾	...	...	...
10-40's	118¾	...	118¾	...	...	...
10-40's, registered	117¾	...	117¾	...	...	...
7-30's	124	...	124	...	...	...
New 5 per cents	117¾	...	117¾	...	...	...
Western Union	77	77	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...	13¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Panama	140	141	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	...	96½	...	...	...	...
American Express	...	64¾	...	...	...	...
United States Express	...	51½	...	...	...	...
New York Central	...	97¾	...	...	...	...
Erie	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	...	97	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	76¾	77¼	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Illinois Central	...	104	...	...	...	...
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	...	97¼	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41	41¾	41¾	41	40¾
Do preferred	...	86	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	104½	103¾	...	104	...	...
St. Paul, common	...	34¾	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	58	...	...	...	...
Wabash, common	...	11¾	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	...	...	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	...	...	...	...
Union Pacific	72	71⅝	...	...	...	...
Hannibal & St. Jo	13¾	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	...	26¾	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	46½	...	...	...	...
Iron Mountain	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. C. & I. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolinas, Ap'l	...	32¾	...	...	...	...
South Carolinas, July	...	31	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	...	92	...	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	...
Reading, sales	53¾	...
United Co's. of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek, sales	10	...
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	37	...
Central Transportation	45½	46
Empire do	53	54

—The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with May 15, 1875:

Exchanges received	$3,973,858 58
Exchanges delivered	3,970,858 58
	$7,950,717 16
Balances paid	$ 529,864 05
Balances received	520,864 05
	$1,059,398 10

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 115¾.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent., with new grade at 4½@5. Banks are buyers of paper and the supply is small.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange heavy and lower, with quotations more or less nominal at 480@483 for bankers' sixty days sterling and 484@489 for demand.

GOLD

Opened at 116, fell off to 115¾, advanced to 116¾, and closed at 115¾. Railroad bonds gages dull, but steady in late afternoon dealings. At the opening of business the stock market for the general list was barely steady, and weak for Erie and Union Pacific, which were down ¼ and ⅝ per cent. respectively. As the morning advanced the whole market became firm and prices advanced from ¼@1¼ per cent., but latter became irregular with Union Pacific and Western Union the strong features, and Pacific Mail the weak stock. In the afternoon the whole market was strong on a report that the Panama people were about to back down in the position they had taken with reference to the Pacific Mail Company; but at the close stocks were weak, and like several prices of the day, in some cases, were made in last sales. Lake shore declined to 98, Erie to 26¾, Pacific Mail to 39½, Northwestern to 40¾, St. Paul to 36, Ohio and Mississippi to 25¾ and Western Union to 77¾. Union Pacific started from 71 to 73¾ and closed at 70¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 25¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 116¾, and Michigan Central to 71. Transactions aggregated 251,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Erie, 37,800 Lake shore, 16,000 Northwestern, 41,600 Pacific Mail, 20,600 Western Union and 55,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	63	Wabash	11¾
W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Wells-Fargo Ex	96½
Quicksilver	13¾	Fort Wayne	99¾
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Do preferred	24
American Express	64	Chicago & Alton	105
U. S. Express	51¾	Do preferred	110
Pacific Mail	39½	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
New York Central	97½	Clev., Col. & Cin	96
Erie	26¾	Del., Lack. & West	116
Do preferred	39	Lake Shore	98
Hudson River	135	C. C. & I. C.	76
Do preferred	135	Illinois Central	104
Mich. Central	70½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	97½	Union Pacific	70¾
Northwestern	40¾	Central Pacific bds	103
Do preferred	87½	Union Pacific bds	109½
N. J. Central	116	Del. & Lack. bds	106½
St. Paul	36	Bankers' Bills	487½
Do preferred	87½		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	124	5-20's, 1867	122¼
5-20's, 1862	116½	5-20's, 1868	122½
5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	120½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	122¼	Currency 6's	124
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	92½	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	50½	N. Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	34	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, May 15, 1875. }

There was a tolerably active trade in most lines to-day, allowing for the fact that Saturday is an off day in many departments of business. There were not many important alterations in quotations. Coffee and sugar ruled firm, and somewhat lower quotations than those ruling two days ago. The produce market has been generally well sustained by the continued coolness of the temperature, and prices in that line are about steady. The grocery trade was rather quiet and prices are unchanged. The trade in hog products is steady; we advance our quotations on bacon shoulders ½c per pound.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,472	Apples, bbls	18
Dressed hogs	55	Castor oil, bbls	1,000
Oats, bush	895	Butter, pkgs	1,000
Bacon, lbs	14,000	Hay, bales	12
Potatoes, bush	183		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday May 15, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending—	Apr. 24	May 1.	May 8.	May 15
Flour, bbls	8,804	8,595	10,625	10,541
Apples, bbls	903	660	478	623
Cheese, lbs	80	247	432	245
Corn, bush	4,227	3,509	12,194	15,543
Wheat, bus	4,455	5,598	5,818	10,246
Barley, bus	5,015	6,748	6,320	2,780
Rye, bus	905	2,136	705	440
Oats, bus	17,811	15,374	15,945	14,017
Butter, pkgs	292	256	378	305
Bacon, pcs	4,428	8,661	6,862	4,788
Bacon, lbs	515	1,028	1,222	1,735
Potatoes, bush	7,178	10,733	13,444	11,406
Hay, bales	1,645	2,021	1,543	2,280

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator charges.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues moderately active, the trade resting almost entirely on a demand for immediate purpose. The receipts continue limited, having aggregated only 28,363 bushels for the past week. We are already with receipts increased to 10,246 bushels during the week, consigned principally to millers. We quote: No. 1 white corn at 50c; strictly white winter wheat at $1 45@1 50 per bushel; white and mixed at $1 40@1 45; No. 2 red winter is amber at $1 37@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 34@1 37; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 30@1 32. Oats tolerably active at rather easier prices. We note sales of 1 car yellow shelled on track at 36c; 1 car mixed, private; yellow on track at 37c per car do at 36½c; 1 car do in sacks at 38c. Wholesale dealers are selling yellow shelled at 38c for high mixed; 36@37c for low mixed. We quote ear at 34@36c for mixed and yellow. Oats are light in receipts and steady. We note sales of 1 car on track at 31c. We quote at 30@31c for high mixed; 29@30c for low mixed. We quote ear at 31@32c for mixed and yellow. Barley—Nothing doing in the regular line of trade to note. Rye—Nothing doing. Prices nominally unchanged at 71@72c for choice.

FLOUR—The receipts have been active, amounting to 10,625 barrels for the week. Trade is active and prices are steady. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: White wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 1 and below brands of white winter, at 7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 25@6 75; Graham flour $6 25@7 25; self-rising flour, in 6⅝ packages, $5 25@6 00 per dozen; buckwheat flour $3 00@3 50 per box.

HAY—Receipts for the week were 2,280 bales. There is a good demand at easy prices. We quote: Prime timothy, which pays, contributes to make up the loss on the selling of the poor timothy hay from which the latter has been separated, at $20@21 00 ₱ ton; loose hay from wagon at $18@19 00; baling hay from store is quoted at $24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $7 00@8 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market continues very active for best grades. We quote at $3 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor and inferior grades from $1 75 upward, and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price. The week's receipts were 623 barrels.

BUTTER—New dairy rolls quoted at 28@29c ₱ lb; prime, 25@27c ₱ lb; lower grades are over-abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 18@22c. 305 packages were received by rail during the week, and as much more from the vicinity of the city.

CHEESE—Old cheese are scarce and in strong demand. We quote at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York or Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 16@17c ₱ lb; Limburger dull at 12@14c. New cheese is also in better demand, and, the quality of the receipts being somewhat improved, commands better prices. We quote at 14@15c ₱ lb for prime factory. Receipts were 245 boxes.

EGGS—The stock still being liberal the market was inactive at 10½c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 00@1 15 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in bbls $1 00@1 00.

POTATOES—The market continues steady with average receipts.—11,406 bushels for the week. Prices are about steady at $1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Early Rose $1 05 ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 8c@9c per pair.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel. Onions are quoted at $3 00 per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was a rather light aggregate movement in groceries to-day, as is usually the case on Saturdays. Prices were about steady all around with no particular feature of interest to note.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20c	Standard C	10c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	35	Extra B—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra A—yellow	10 c
Rio, in papers	27	New Orleans	8¾@9¼c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Java, in papers	40	Crushed	12½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11¾c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Granulated	11¼c
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Imperial	50c@1 00	Strictly ch'e N. O.	72c
Japan	55c@1 00	Prime	70c
Oolong	55c@	Good	68c
Teas.		*Syrups.*	
Tobacco	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	75c@	Sugar drips	65c
		Sugar syrup	45@50c
Choice Caro'a	37½@	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Patna	37½@	Pearl	5½c
Imperial	37½c	Silver gloss	5½c
Spices.		Corn	10c
Cloves	55 c	*Kanawha Salt.*	
All-spice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ bx	$1 00
Cassia	25 @25½	Layers, ₱ ½ bx	52½ c
Nutmegs	85@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	25 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ bx	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Soda.		Dobbin's	5 75
Bi-carb, in 16-lb pkgs	6c	German mottled	5 7 c
Bi carb, in papers	8c		

Pork—The demand is good at the modified prices of yesterday as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ₱ 100	6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$22 00	Prime codfish	7½@8
No. 1 mess	21 00	₱ lb	
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	3 25
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	₱ bbl	6 25
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Lake trout do	5 75
No. 2 bay	11 00	Labrador herring	4 50
New No. 3	9 50	₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Georges codfish,		Potomac do ₱ bbl	7 00
medium, ₱ 100	6 00	Round do	$3 25@3 75
Large do ₱ 100	6 50	Hoasters ₱ box	2 25

PROVISIONS—There is a steady market at firm prices. We advance our quotations ½c per pound on bacon shoulders. The week's receipts of meat in bulk and tierces were liberal, aggregating a little over 500,000 pounds.

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders are in demand at 10½c ₱ lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, $1 dozen; 40c; ham sausage 10c.

Mess Pork—The market is steady. We quote at $23 50 per bbl.

Lard—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 12c; in buckets, 12½c; in 5-lb caddies, 13c; in 3-lb caddies do, 12½c; in 2-lb pails do, 13½c; in 5-lb do, 13c; in 3-lb do, 13c.

Lard Oil—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 25 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do 98c; No. 2, 85c.

Tallow—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8@8c for medium.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

May 15.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads:

	Receipts of crude per P. R.	Receipts per river and mail.	Exports per W. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 12	1,067	.....	.....	246
Tuesday, May 13	1,022	.....	.....	503
Wednesday, May 14	3,225	.....	.....	374
Thursday, May 15	5,068	.....	.....	575
Friday, May 16	4,360	.....	.....	.....
Saturday, May 17	.....	.....	.....	503
Total for week	14,152	.....	.....	2,096
Since Jan. 1	319,761	.....	.....	48,815
To May 15, 1875	333,913	.....	.....	50,900
Same time 1874	246,963	41,255	.....	36,144
Same time 1873	694,387	18,057	.....	256,387
Same time 1872	305,353	21,373	.....	103,915
Same time 1871	348,223	28,889	.....	143,124
Same time 1870	256,964	58,885	.....	130,982
Same time 1869	256,925	34,088	.....	110,437
Same time 1868	492,260	18,188	.....	110,437

BUSINESS.—The course of the market during the week has been extremely unsatisfactory to producers and holders, prices having declined 7½@8c during the week. The cause of the decline is variously attributed to the falling off in demand on export account, the large stocks of oil pressing upon the market, and the influence exercised on prices by the completion of the organization of the Refiners' Central Association. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that the market has shown considerable weakness. The sales are large the week were limited, as the following table shows:

	At	Other points
Monday	50,000	2,500
Tuesday	25,500	2,200
Wednesday	15,000	3,000
Thursday	13,000	1,500
Friday	21,500	2,850
Saturday	5,000	1,250
Total for the week	120,000	13,300
Last week	134,500	14,000

The course of the refined market has also been lower, prices having fallen off in New York 3,50@5c from the opening prices, and 5@5½c in this market. The form of the railroad and pipe contracts which are leading features of the freighting combination is published as follows:

WHEREAS—Pennsylvania, trading under the name of ——, hereby agree with the New York Central Railroad Company, the Erie Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as follows:

First—That we own a pipe line running from the ——— to ———, a station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.

Second—That we charge for transporting oil through said pipes 30 cents per barrel of 42 gallons.

Third—That as said railroad companies desire all pipe lines to adopt a policy of neutrality as between each of said roads and their respective connections, and as both roads are shippers by such roads, and have announced their purpose to tolerate or refused to such rail shippers 22 cents per barrel of 45 gallons from their present rate of charge on crude oil to Eastern cities or seaboard, and to such neutral pipes, and to refund to Western refiners the rail charge on crude oil purchased by them of such neutral pipes, now, we hereby agree to remain neutral as aforesaid, and to charge said rates of pipeage upon all oil passing through said pipe, and will not vary therefrom in any manner, direct or otherwise, nor by rebates, drawbacks or in any other manner than the current market price at the wells, added to said rates of pipeage.

Fourth—This agreement to be in force from October 1, 1874, and continue until sixty days after written notice by one party to said railroad companies of a desire to terminate the same.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this —— day of November, A. D. 1874.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the last two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	14,152	14,152

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years:

From January 1st to May 8, 1875	333,913
Same time 1874	246,963
Same time 1873	694,387
Same time 1872	305,353
Same time 1871	348,223
Same time 1870	256,964
Same time 1869	256,925
Same time 1868	492,262
Same time 1867	375,000
Same time 1866	450,347
Same time 1865	121,912

EXPORTS OR REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various roads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	5,143	2,093

The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various roads for the past five years from January 1 to May 15:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn. R. R.	30,889	21,573	18,057	41,255	.....
A. V. R. R.	143,128	183,615	256,387	36,144	48,815
Total	183,017	184,988	274,444	137,400	48,815

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The feeling in the market was a little stronger, although prices ruled about as previously quoted. We quote United at wells at $1 01½@1 02½; Union at 95; immediate shipment $1 27½@1 30. The sales at Parkers were reported 19,500 barrels and 2,500 barrels at other points.

REFINED—There is a somewhat improved tone to the market also, with a slight improvement in quotations at the seaboard. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at 6½c; on the Philadelphia track 10¼@10½c. New York delivery is quoted at 12@12½c for 110 degree test; 12½@12¾c for early June. Philadelphia rates at 13½@13¾c, and Baltimore at 12¾.

The following are the exports of refined oil for the week ending Saturday May 15, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

	Week ending—	Apr. 24	May 1.	May 8.	May 15
Flour, bbls		8,804	8,595	10,625	10,541
Apples, bbls		903	660	478	623
Cheese, lbs		80	247	432	245
Corn, bush		4,227	3,509	12,194	15,543
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The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator charges.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues moderately active, the trade resting almost entirely on a demand for immediate purpose. The receipts continue limited, having aggregated only 28,363 bushels for the past week. We are already with receipts increased to 10,246 bushels during the week, consigned principally to millers. We quote: No. 1 white corn at 50c; strictly white winter wheat at $1 45@1 50 per bushel; white and mixed at $1 40@1 45; No. 2 red winter is amber at $1 37@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 34@1 37; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 30@1 32. Oats tolerably active at rather easier prices. We note sales of 1 car yellow shelled on track at 36c; 1 car mixed, private; yellow on track at 37c per car do at 36½c; 1 car do in sacks at 38c. Wholesale dealers are selling yellow shelled at 38c for high mixed; 36@37c for low mixed. We quote ear at 34@36c for mixed and yellow. Oats are light in receipts and steady. We note sales of 1 car on track at 31c. We quote at 30@31c for high mixed; 29@30c for low mixed. We quote ear at 31@32c for mixed and yellow. Barley—Nothing doing in the regular line of trade to note. Rye—Nothing doing. Prices nominally unchanged at 71@72c for choice.

FLOUR—The receipts have been active, amounting to 10,625 barrels for the week. Trade is active and prices are steady. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: White wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 1 and below brands of white winter, at 7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 25@6 75; Graham flour $6 25@7 25; self-rising flour, in 6⅝ packages, $5 25@6 00 per dozen; buckwheat flour $3 00@3 50 per box.

HAY—Receipts for the week were 2,280 bales. There is a good demand at easy prices. We quote: Prime timothy, which pays, contributes to make up the loss on the selling of the poor timothy hay from which the latter has been separated, at $18@19 00 ₱ ton; loose hay from wagon at $24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $7 00@8 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market continues very active for best grades. We quote at $3 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor and inferior grades from $1 75 upward, and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price. The week's receipts were 623 barrels.

BUTTER—New dairy rolls quoted at 28@29c ₱ lb; prime, 25@27c ₱ lb; lower grades are over-abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 18@22c. 305 packages were received by rail during the week, and as much more from the vicinity of the city.

CHEESE—Old cheese are scarce and in strong demand. We quote at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York or Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 16@17c ₱ lb; Limburger dull at 12@14c. New cheese is also in better demand, and, the quality of the receipts being somewhat improved, commands better prices. We quote at 14@15c ₱ lb for prime factory. Receipts were 245 boxes.

EGGS—The stock still being liberal the market was inactive at 10½c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 00@1 15 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in bbls $1 00@1 00.

POTATOES—The market continues steady with average receipts.—11,406 bushels for the week. Prices are about steady at $1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Early Rose $1 05 ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 8c@9c per pair.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel. Onions are quoted at $3 00 per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was a rather light aggregate movement in groceries to-day, as is usually the case on Saturdays. Prices were about steady all around with no particular feature of interest to note.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20c	Standard C	10c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	35	Extra B—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra A—yellow	10 c
Rio, in papers	27	New Orleans

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 16, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.,	30.382	42	58	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.,	30.279	58	26	N.W.	Fres	Clear.
9 P. M.,	30.312	49	31	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.326 Highest thermom. 69
Mean thermometer.. 49 Lowest thermom. 39

Accident to the Hercules.

There was quite a "scare," on Saturday, in consequence of an accident to the Hercules, the pumping engine at the old water works. It was feared, for a time, that the city would be without water. Superintendent Atkinson discovered that the break was not so serious as apprehended, and in a few hours the damage was repaired. This is another reminder of the necessity of hurrying up the new water works.

Verdict in the Latrobe Riot Case.

The jury in the case of the Latrobe rioters, tried at Greensburg last week, find T. B. Abner, Dennis White, Jr., Samuel Gower, Michael Lemegan, Dennis White, Sr., E. B. Dennison, John McDermott and John McGuire, Sr., guilty on the first count, which was riot, and the others are not guilty. On the second count (assault and battery) and the third count (resisting an officer) they found T. B. Abner, Dennis White, Jr., and Samuel Gower guilty, and the others not guilty.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was recently found at Deadman, fourteen miles below this city, in the Ohio river. The man was apparently about thirty years of age, some five feet ten inches in height, dark hair, had on three shirts, and was dressed in a dark striped cassimere suit. There were found in his pockets an old fashioned seven barreled revolver of the French make, a pocket-book, $1 77 in money, a strap with two keys attached, a razor, a razor strap and various other minor articles. An inquest was held, and the body was interred at the expense of the county.

Bible Society Anniversary.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society will be held in this city next Thursday, by invitation of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny county. Bishop Simpson, President of the State Society, and William H. Allen, LL. D., of Girard College, President of the American Bible Society, will be present and take part in the exercises. It is expected that addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. H. Tyng, of New York; Rev. D. Newton, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Black, President of Dickinson College, Penn. The business meeting will be held during the day, and the anniversary will be held at the Soldiers' Orphan Hall, in the evening. Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, President of the Society, will preside.

Interrogatories for the Temperance Alliance.

COLUMBIANA, O., May 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice in your daily of the 13th that at the National Temperance Alliance, held in your city, a constitution was adopted with this provision:

"Article 5, section 2. No person shall be an officer in the Alliance who is not a member in good standing of a Christian church."

Will some member of the Alliance please answer the following: Can a person in good standing not belonging to a Christian church be a lay member? Can they pay money to support the Temperance Alliance? And will the Alliance allow their pastor to be a corresponding member? Inquiring to a Christian church?

SAMUEL ERWIN.

Marking Graves for Decoration.

In the decoration of soldiers' graves heretofore, the members of Post 88, of Allegheny, have experienced no little difficulty in finding where all the soldiers are buried.

In a few instances the friends of those whose graves were neglected, have felt badly about it.

It is expected that every grave will be noticed and none passed by intentionally.

To this end I am instructed to ask the friends of soldiers buried in Uniondale Cemetery, to meet a committee of Post 88on Friday, May 28th, at 2 P. M., at the cemetery gate, then and there to give location of the graves of their respective friends.

The graves thus pointed out will be marked by a flag, thus rendering the service of decoration much easier.

J. H. SWARTZWELDER,
Adjutant Post 88.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mr. T. Grattan Riggs, the successful delineator of Irish characters, appears as *Shid Goire*. Mr. Riggs has a good reputation here in his line of representations, and is a line which is always sure of numerous patrons; therefore we shall be surprised to see full houses during the week.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A dou'le company will regale the patrons of Trimble's this week. The performers are George S. Knight, Miss Alice Bateman, R. V. Ferguson, Charley Benedict, Jennie Engel, Fanny Herring, T. J. Martin, Kitty Henderson, George F. Moore, Master Semmelroth and Miss Josie Orrell each performance. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

Library Hall.

Tony Pastor begins a brief campaign against *ennui* at Library Hall this evening, having among his troops Gus Williams, the Garnella brothers, Vena and Adelaide, the Bijou sisters, the Fieldings, Sanford and Wilson, Jennie Morgan, Lila We ner, Frank Girard, McKee and Rogers, and others. Matinees will be given, or course the programmes will be smashers.

Mr. Crompton's Benefit.

Mr. W. H. Crompton, stage manager at the Opera House, will take a benefit on the first evening next. Among other volunteers is Miss Georgie Dickson, an old-time favorite at our theaters. Mr. Crompton is a good actor, a competent stage manager and a very clever gentleman, and if the public have anything like a true conception of his worth, he will have one of the biggest audiences of the season at his benefit.

The Georgia Minstrels.

The original Georgia Minstrels, made up of colored men, will give performances at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. They are well worth seeing and hearing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

At the opening of Court, this morning, the case of Alex. McCormick vs. the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, will be resumed. This is an action to recover on a life insurance policy, amounting to $10,000, issued in favor of Edwin H. Heyden, on the 11th of April, 1874. Heyden was a native of Germany, and had been but a short time in this country. He went into business on Ohio street, Allegheny, with Mr. Blank, as copartner, and on the 21st of the same month, as alleged, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He made a will, leaving his property to his partner, Mr. McCormick, and making him sole executor. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained. In empanelling the jury, this morning, it was believed that a person who committed suicide must of necessity be insane, were challenged for cause, under the ruling of the court. The case is one of unusual importance, as affecting the liability of life insurance companies under the facts as alleged. Messrs. Acheson and Chalfant appear for the plaintiff, and Mr. John H. Hampton for the company.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

On petition, Conrad Van Buren was appointed trustee for Christian Vobr, wife of Jno. Vobr, to receive at large, and to her her separate property.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of L. J. Blanchard and W. Brigham, Wm. J. Dilworth and George W. Eagy were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. and A. Strouse to Samuel S. Fell, the appraiser's report presented and bond of assignee in the sum of $20,000 filed and approved.

The petition of Sarah Strauss to secure her separate earnings was filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Robert Finney, the assignee's petition was presented and its publication ordered.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart to Robert Finney, the assignee was authorized to sell at private sale certain personal property of Mrs. Wm. K. Hart at the value fixed by the appraisers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McCutcheon *et al.* vs. Strouss *et al.*; Krug vs. Fox; McCandless vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston; Bahls vs. Anderson; Wilson vs. Monongahela Navigation Company; Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; Hillegass vs. Ardold *et al.*; Woods Run Savings Bank vs. McCullough; Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Beebe vs. Iron City Fire Insurance Company; Pollock vs. Carson *et al.*; Shutterly vs. Erdner *et al.*; McDermitt vs. Stokes vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company; Tarbell vs. Kelly, garnishee.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

The jury found for plaintiff for $631 11 in the case of William L. Allen & Co. vs. William Hasluge & Co., practice issue.

No business of general interest was transacted on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Henderson vs. Chiselett *et al.*; Ebert vs. Deery; Dean, trustee, vs. Mechling; Gray vs. same (2); The Kinks vs. Threemile *et al.*; Gray vs. same; Mechling; McMannis vs. Kelly; Graham, trustee, vs. Schleiper's sloft vs. the steam tug Minnie Harris; Clark vs. Fleming *et al.*; Kray vs. same, trustee, vs Hill (2); same vs. same; Blackley vs. Davidson; Swaney vs. White *et al.*

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, of this city, on petition of Andrew F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, and on motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., his solicitor, a rule was granted on the petitioning and opposing creditor to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, petition dismissed and all proceedings discontinued.

In the matter of the Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, H. H. Abbott, of Pittsburgh, was chosen assignee, and J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, chosen solicitor for the assignee.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Frederick Hary, for selling liquor to minors, on oath of Jno. J. Hays, was fined fifty dollars and costs, and to stand in custody until costs are paid.

John Mulvey was the prosecutor in the latter case.

Daniel Haggerty, for adultery, on oath of Mary Moore, was fined $100 and costs.

Daniel W. Cush, for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Margaret Masterson, received the customary sentence for this offense.

David F. Evans, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, was fined fifteen dollars and sault and battery, was fined fifteen dollars and costs. William C. Shultz was the prosecutor.

Thomas E. Burtt, for fornication and bastardy, had the usual sentence imposed upon him. Ellen Bennett was the prosecutrix.

F. Popelek, for assault and battery, on oath of L. Lawrence, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Chief Wm. J. White, Augustus Lavake and Wm. Kelly, firemen, for forcible entry, were each sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and each one-third of the costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Shilvis, Frank Miller, Robert B. Blackstock, John Dickson, J. M. Davis, Wm. Gold *et al.*, Charles Ritter, Ralph Lawyer, John McGuire, Robert Powers, Robert J. Reed, Frank Ellis, Thomas Clary, Thos. McDonough, Thos. Scanlon, James F. Thompson, Asa Whipple, William Langdon, Adam Weigand, Eli Owen, O'Donnell, Louis Armstrong, Patrick Duffy, Wilson Ingles, John Kennedy *et al.*, Andrew Patterson, Richard M. Bickerton, Rosina Ellsanger, Thos. E. Sill, Adam Hoerr.

Bakers King.

High ground Minnesota for Bread Bakers—Farrell of the best. For sale by P. W. Jenkins

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE WESTMORELAND CELEBRATION.

How the Hannastown Declaration was Commemorated—Grand Civic and Military Procession—Orations, Addresses, Etc. Etc.

The centennial celebration of the Hannastown resolutions, which occurred at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, last Saturday, was quite an imposing affair. Bringing together, as it did, from the several counties which were at the time of the celebrated Hannastown meeting embraced within the limits of Westmoreland, the event of Saturday could scarcely be otherwise than interesting. The presence, too, of Governor Hartranft, General Cameron and other distinguished personages, added to the interest of the celebration. There was an immense turnout of the country people, the streets in the vicinity of the Court House, where the oration and addresses were delivered, being densely crowded. There was also present a large delegation from the Philadelphia Councils. The military display was very fine, some ten companies appearing in the procession.

Under the direction of the Chief Marshal, the celebration was commenced at six o'clock in the morning by firing a salute of thirteen guns. Shortly after the firing of the cannon people began to appear on the streets, and by seven o'clock every thoroughfare of the town was crowded. Liberal displays of flags and banners were everywhere to be seen, and men, women and children were dressed in holiday attire. Bands of music were kept busy until a late hour forming escorting visitors from the depot to Main street, where the grand procession was formed.

THE PROCESSION.

At ten o'clock, A. M., the column moved in the following order:

Gen. Dick Coulter, Chief Marshal, and eight aids, all mounted; Gen. Leasure, of Allegheny county; Great Western Band and Heflick's Drum Corps; Knap's Battery, Captain J. D. Walker; Company F, Duquesne Greys, Lieutenant Dickey commanding; Company D, Fourth Regiment, Captain Heckert; Latta Guards, Captain Barr; Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Captain Perchment; Gallagher Greys, Latrobe, Captain Wood, with Latrobe band; one hundred citizens of Latrobe with banner and flags; Heath Zouaves, Captain Batchelor; Hutchinson Battery; Philadelphia Councilmen in carriages; twenty citizens of Pittsburgh on foot, with red badges; the Pleasant Band and delegation of citizens; a large number of carriages, containing citizens of Allegheny and adjoining counties.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted in front of the Court House, each being now about noon, the visitors were taken charge of by the people of Greensburg and hospitably entertained. The military marched to the fair ground and partook of an excellent dinner which had been provided for the Greensburg militia.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

After dinner a meeting was held in the Court House, in accordance with the programme, and as many people assembled there as the limits would contain. This meeting was called to order by Mr. Marchand, who said: "The Hannastown resolutions of May 16, 1875, to commemorate the adoption of which this assembly has met, will be read by Frank Cowan, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements."

The resolutions, which have been published in the papers recently, were then read.

A list of officers, with Gen. Simon Cameron as President, presiding, then followed. The President called up a Rev. Speer to address the Throne of Grace, when that gentleman offered an appropriate prayer.

General Cameron then delivered a brief address. He said in part, as set down in the programme that General Cameron was to address the meeting. This announcement was not made by his authority. He was glad, however, to be present. It was a good place to be. This was a beautiful country, and it was filled with intelligent people. The remarks referred in complimentary terms to the Scotch-Irish people who were among the settlers of old Westmoreland, and to the thrifty Teutons, to whom the country was indebted for much of its prosperity. The speaker concluded with a reference to the resolutions adopted at Hannastown. He said the people at the Hannastown meeting had not hesitated in the event to call Jefferson. Gen. Cameron was loudly cheered by the people, and when about to sit down there were repeated cries of "goon," "speech," etc., to which he responded that he would be glad to speak upon the subject of the celebration, but could not do justice to the theme upon the short notice which had been given him by the Committee of Arrangements.

When the President had concluded, H. P. Laird, Esq., exhibited the pen with which the revolutionary relic in the shape of a tattered battle flag, which, he said was presented to General Krieg, and was now carried by his accomplished daughter. The flag is made of red silk and bears seventeen stripes and the words, "U. S. C. P." These were interpreted as meaning "Joseph Proctor, First Brigade, Westmoreland county, Pa." It was Joseph Proctor who presented the flag to General Craig. The figure of a rattlesnake with thirteen rattles, is on the center of the flag, together with the words, "Don't tread on me."

On motion of Mr. Laird, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: H. P. Laird, Esq., Judge Mackey, Judge Stercott, Hon. John W. Williamson, Judge Junkin, Grier C. Orr, Esq., Col. A. Holmes, William Wade, Jr., W. Riddle, W. F. Cain, H. C. Moorhead, David Shaw, D. S. Atkinson.

The above committee is clothed with power to adopt and publish the resolutions at any time which may suit the convenience of the gentlemen composing it.

On motion of Ed. J. Keenan, Esq., the meeting then adjourned to meet in the hall of the Court House, in order that all might be able to hear the oration and other addresses.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

After the people had assembled in the street, the orator of the day, Hon. Edgar Cowan, took a position in the Court House yard, on the side next to Main street, and proceeded to address them. The speaker had no manuscript with him, and had intended to read it, but as the meeting was held out of doors it would be impossible to make everybody hear. It would be printed, and all could read it. What he would say now therefore, at this time, he would not write. He would endeavor to show that the Hannastown statutes was the first declaration of independence. Those people of Hannastown declared an ultimatum, which, if not accepted by the British government, would amount to a severance of the connection between the two countries. It is impossible to read them without feeling that their authors were sincere and earnest, and that nothing would pacify them except an acknowledgment of their rights. The ominous statutes and a disclaimer of the right to tax without representation. In other words, they made all the declaration possible or prudent to be made at a primary meeting of the people, in which each individual spoke only for himself.

The result of these and similar expressions of opinion on the part of the people, hundreds of them no doubt everywhere, showed itself however a little more than a year afterward when Congress met on the 4th of July, 1776, put forth the great Declaration, which authoritatively and forever closed the door to any further question.

The speaker then referred to the thorough knowledge these rough backwoodsmen had of their rights under the Magna Charta; how those rights had been wrung from the kings, and the failure of those Kings who had attempted to trample upon them. The men knew it was their duty to be loyal to the King, but they also knew it was the duty of the King to protect instead of oppressing them. He then reviewed briefly the act of oppression which led up to the open hostilities.

They kept Magna Charta and John Hampden in mind all the time as precept and example. Upon such corner stones they had built the freedom and prosperity of Great Britain rest firmly, and they believed the colonies could build on the same foundation. If their representatives could not sit in the British Parliament, their money should not go into the British treasury, so help them God—they would fight and die first.

This was the general feeling, continued the gentleman, and the spirit of the Old Thirteen. It expressed itself first in prayers and appeals to the King and Parliament not to violate the English constitutional rights of English freemen, because, although they lived in a new world, they were the same in number, they were still Englishmen and their rights followed them, and were as much a part of them as their arms and legs. To say that a man was without these rights was to say he was no Englishman, a slave and a miscreant. They next refused to pay the illegal levies, and in earnest of their determination would not wipe on stamped paper, would not wear English cloth, nor drink taxed tea—nay, more, would throw this last article into the sea. They should not pollute our soil by their unholy presence. Give taxed tea to the mermaids and porpoises; let them drink it. Finally, when prayers failed, when remonstrances were of no effect, and when even the repeal of the obnoxious measures was coupled with a condition precedent, the threat of Independence was raised, the bond of alliance would be snapped, and they would be free. They said to their King, "You think we are slaves, we know you are a tyrant; if you have violated your contract with us, we are absolved from ours."

After giving this sketch of the ground occupied by out ancestors, where they got their ideas of liberty and security which underlaid it, and showing how strongly they must have been impressed with the necessity of standing upon it, the speaker continued: Once these rights and conditions as freemen, he asserted that there could be no doubt that the freedom and progress of United States, as well as the healthful and inspiring elements in their governments, federal and State, are lineally descended from the principles struggled for and established in the strife of 60 years between the sovereign people and their hereditary English pipple. Without them the Great Republic had never been. And he continued: We can see little doubt that it was in the hearts of the heroes of the Revolution had in the rectitude of these principles which sustained them within the long and arduous contest to make good the position they assumed here this day one hundred years ago. This is shown conclusively by their conduct as soon as success had crowned their efforts.

They no sooner then referred to the discussions which followed after the colonists had broken irrevocably with the hereditary King, as to the form of government which should be adopted. That arguments in favor of the establishment of a new monarchical form of government, and in opposition to the principle of majority rule, and the final adoption of the Republican form, checked and balanced to render it as safe as possible, were briefly but emphatically sketched. The main features of the new Constitution were next referred to, and the veneration in which the truths and principles it contained were held by the first generations after the Revolution were appropriately noticed. The great object of government being the protection of life, liberty and property drawn upon to secure it, and in alluding to the success which had attended the organization of the Government, the speaker said the establishment of the Federal Constitution in 1789, and the putting in successful operation all the vast machinery. State and national, was one of the sublimest spectacles men had ever seen. The nations of the Old World were amazed, and nothing could exceed their wonder and admiration in looking at the beauty and harmony which prevailed throughout the whole Union. The most refined and intelligent aristocracy in Europe could not have framed these Governments with greater skill and elegance. * * The speaker, in concluding, said: "The great use, then, to which we can put this day, is to revive in ourselves the recollection of the great principles which are everywhere to be found in our bills of rights—impress them upon the hearts of our children, and teach to all that of them we have the most sacred legacy that has come to any people in modern times. Far more potent than the statue of the goddess which fell from Heaven in Old Troy, and as a palladium far more effective for our defense. And, in conclusion, I can only repeat that with them our liberties are bound up one and inseparable—forget them, and the others cease to be. Remember them as your fathers did, and the halo of glory which now surrounds their memories will shed a brighter upon yours, when our children, one hundred years from today (in 1975), shall meet here to repeat in reverence the FIRST SPOKEN WORDS OF INDEPENDENCE in the hearing of 100,000,000 of FREEMEN, then living within the United States of America."

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Governor Hartranft arrived while Mr. Cowan was speaking, and was escorted to the stand, where he was greeted with hearty cheers. At the conclusion of the oration the Governor was called on for a speech. He said that he had scarcely expected to be present at this celebration and was not prepared to make a speech. These celebrations all had a local interest, and would finally culminate next year in the great Centennial in Philadelphia. He spoke of the feeling in the West on the subject, and, in fact, all over the country, and said the signs were quite promising, and that the Philadelphia Centennial would undoubtedly be the grandest affair of the age.

At the conclusion of the Governor's brief speech three cheers were proposed and heartily given.

The Chairman introduced Judge Kirkpatrick, of this city, who spoke as follows:

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Westmoreland County, and Fellow Countrymen: I rise to express my very sincere acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to me by your call. One may not, as you know, attempt successfully to "gild refined gold, or paint the lilly;" and so it will not be expected of me, in the very brief words I shall address to you that I shall add anything to illustrate and enhance the solemnities of the hour after what has fallen so feelingly from the lips of my highly valued and esteemed friend, the very distinguished Chairman of this meeting, and the ample and thrilling address, alike full and gone, and carrying still in their veins the fire, and the blood of '76," from the blood stained plains of Monmouth and Germantown, weary, weary way to the blossom whitened orchards of the Appomatox, marched, and struggled, and bled for liberty, and fell, and also too many of them fell, until again as before, victory perched upon our banners, and until again as before, in these wars, to our own, and to all the ages, she looks over the face of this earth, from the tips of our sabers, from the points of our bayonets, from our rifles, and from out the countless brazen throats of our shattered guns, we had proclaimed again to the world the truth, the truth that no matter at what cost of treasure or of blood.

"THE FEDERAL UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"

Brave men! gallant soldiers of another day. Is also of this time! How clearly and loudly we cherish your memories, and how, if possible, with a deeper and a stronger and a more sacred love, our mother's love we carry you close to our hearts to-day, and we will teach to our children and our children's children and all whoshall come after us, the great story of your great life of your great sacrifices—the less thought of the time—of your great and heroic devotion. Like the "last rose of summer, flower" of your lives—that they, too, with us, may catch the inspiration of this day and hour, and, like you, with the same devotion of their after lives, ever and forever may "quit themselves like men."

All hail, then, my fellow-citizens, brave men of Westmoreland, of seventeen hundred and seventy-five, the first organized opposition to power, and first practically proclaimed to the world, on this newly found continent, that

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God!"

and all hail to their equally brave and gallant sons, dead and living—many of those living, thank God, here with us to-day, upon a hundred battle fields of victorious and of successful war, have always proven themselves full worthy sons of such sires.

What wonder is it, then, my countrymen—is a concluding word—what wonder is it, I say, that we should assemble here as we do this day? What wonder is it that with all this wide spread enthusiasm, and with all this military display, we should keep this our centennial feast? What wonder is it that with all the paraphernalia of war, with uncovered heads, we should in the glad sunlight of this national Sabbath, and the lengthening invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon all the dead and the living, and ask Him in His goodness, as He ever has, to watch and keep us, as His chosen people, in the hollow of His hand, and under the shadow of His wings, even unto the latest days? What wonder is it that amidst these solemn and holy faith, upon the brave, and the waving of flags and of banners, the booming of artillery should awaken the echoes of these grand old hills and mountains, and our patriotism and love of country be enkindled anew at the altars which for the immortal dead, one hundred years ago, set up in our very midst?

It is right, I repeat, it is fitting, it is befitting, it is becoming, my countrymen, and most honorable and honoring alike to the living and the dead that it should be even so.

"Great God! we thank Thee for this home—
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty!
Where man's proud banner is unfurled in spring.
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet, till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest Paradise!"

The lesson from it all my countrymen, may in a brief word soon be learned, for if this ceremonial have no more for you and for me than it is empty and meaningless and less than naught.

It tells us, however, of a Statecraft of an earlier day, and suggests its contrast with that of a subsequent period.

It tells us that all government is from the people, and only from the people, and that its stability and its permanence lie in a holy and solely upon the purity and integrity of its individual citizens, or after all—

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements or labored mounds
Thick walls or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires, nor turrets rising;
Nor bays, nor broad armed ports;
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts.
Where low browed baseness, wafts perfume to pride,
No! men, high minded men,
Who know their rights,
And knowing dare maintain;
Resent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant, whilst they rend the chain.
These constitute a State!"

Realizing this then to be full, my countrymen, we shall ever become permanently great. Thus and thus only shall the lives and hearts of our fathers, who fought and bled and gone, have been given us of God, with purpose and have proper lodgment in our hearts to effect and thus only shall this rich legacy of freedom—this very rule of our covenant with God—be preserved to it forever in our midst as a people; and thus only shall the ideal Republic of this our country continue life and embodiment, and form and practical realization, and thus and thus only in the years and ages to come, shall the grand and almost inspired and godlike utterance of liberty's last martyr, the gallant and martyr, we shall indeed and in truth be enabled to know and to believe, and so here and now on this ground, hallowed by the footsteps and the graves of our fathers, we resolve: "That these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new virtue of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth!"

Judge Kirkpatrick was followed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and W. D. Moore, Esq. Both these gentlemen made able and interesting addresses, and would have given them in full this morning for a report of their remarks.

At the conclusion of the speeches there was music by the band, and then the meeting adjourned and the crowd dispersed.

The Philadelphia Visitors.

The Philadelphia Councilmen who were in attendance at the Westmoreland Centennial Celebration, visited this city on Saturday evening and remained over yesterday. They were received at the Union Depot by Mayor McCarthy and the following members of the city councils: Messrs. Gazzam, Braun, Thompson, Fulton, Reilly and McNamara, and escorted to the Monongahela house. The names of the visitors are Mr. J. Madison Gibson, Mr. John Morice, Mr. John Fox, Mr. George White, Mr. George Weidner, Mr. Morris A. Davis, Mr. Fred A. Denle, Mr. R. Frank Bonlins, Mr. William Maneely, Mr. James W. Allen, Mr. A. M. Garwood, Mr. James Adams, Mr. Martin L. Johnston, Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Mr. Robert McArdle, General Louis Wagner. After supper the visitors were shown the various places of amusements. They visited several of our engine houses and an inspection was given from box to box for their benefit.

Yesterday morning some of them took a look at the hooky city from the Washington and in the afternoon they were taken to the site of our new water works.

The Allen-Rooke Bruising Match.

A dispatch from St. Louis last night says:

Tom Allen, the pugilist, left here to-night for Pittsburgh, within fifty miles of which city he is to fight George Rooke on the 17th of June. He will go immediately to McKee's Rocks, five miles from Pittsburgh, where he will go into active training under direction of Johnny Newell and young Donnelly. He has been in preliminary training here for some weeks past and reduced himself from two hundred and ten to one hundred and ninety pounds. He expects to take off twenty more pounds of flesh and fight at one hundred and seventy. Barney Aaron and Owney Gaglin will second him, and it is expected that Jos. Coburn and some other Eastern bruiser will second Rooke.

Rising Sun Flour.

The leading flour on market, makes large white loaves.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Grand Mass Meetings Yesterday at the Opera House—Addresses of Rev. Pearson, Mrs. Hunt, Mother Stewart, Mrs. Reese and Others.

Grand mass temperance meetings were held yesterday, afternoon and evening, in the Pittsburgh Opera House. On both occasions the house was crowded, every seat being occupied in the galleries as well as upon the first floor. Upon the stage, seats were occupied by prominent workers in the cause at home and abroad, and some twenty-five persons forming the temperance choir.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

Previous to the opening exercises Mr. Morris stated that the meetings had not been called by any organization or body, but were independent. Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Reese, of Ohio; Mrs. Hunt, of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Rev. E. W. Pearson, of this city, took seats upon the stage as their names were called out by Mr. Morris. Mother Stewart was announced as presiding officer.

She returned thanks for the honor, and then referred to the time of herappearance in Pittsburgh about one year ago, when such a temperance feeling had sprung up and been fostered as started up the people everywhere. She said that for nineteen months she had been engaged in the work of temperance, and she felt that the hosts of people were rallying everywhere. She wished all good people could look upon the large and intelligent audience she saw before her, that they might see the good that is being done. A few years ago but few could have been induced to attend such a meeting, and many say they didn't want to hear old women talk! The cause is marching on!

Mrs. Stewart announced for the opening exercise the hymn

"And it shall come to pass in the last days,"

which was sung by the choir of some twenty-five voices. Next, audience and choir sang the hymn

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

after which Rev. J. Dermitt read psalm 16, and uttered prayer. Singing by the audience and choir followed, and then Mother Stewart introduced as a "tip top" man, Rev. Dr. Pearson, who made a powerful introduction for a small man.

ADDRESS OF DR. PEARSON.

Dr. Pearson said that he had a "tip top" subject to speak upon, and he was gratified at the immense audience attending and showing an interest in this very important work. He then gave a general review of the temperance movement, and denied that the failures of the past were anything to discourage temperance workers. Every great movement was hampered with some drawbacks and temporary discouragements, but only by the mistakes and errors of management do we learn the right way. The great temperance movement was referred to and in powerful language the speaker described the downward course of a young man in tippling, and the horror and ruin to which it led. In method of work in the temperance movement he spoke upon the way had God speed to all who have the cause at heart, whether working by secret societies by crusades or otherwise. The Blue Ribbon, the Red Ribbon, the White Ribbon, the Silver Shield, the Iron Clad pledge, was an integral part of the glorious work. This is the work of the day, and must continue the christian work. If all fathers and mothers would not permit the first use of any intoxicating drink, the work of destruction now going on on account of intemperance, they would join with heart and hand the work for total abolition.

Dr. Pearson's address was a most eloquent one, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

The choir sang the anthem "I Have set Watchmen on thy walls," and then Mother Stewart introduced Mrs. Hunt, of Indiana, as a Quaker lady.

ADDRESS OF MRS. HUNT.

Mrs. Hunt said that she had become associated with a class of people lately whom she never expected to be associated with, and had joined the Quakers, at least they now make and tremble on account of the aggressive movement of the Temperance workers. Temperance, and prayer, she said, now go hand in hand together. Prayer is the mightiest power brought upon families by intemperance, and combatted the idea that there was safety for "moderate" drinkers. Where, said she, did the drunkards of to-day come from, but from the "moderate" drinkers of other days? The speaker held that Southern slavery had some comfort in it compared with the slavery of drink. She believed that with the same progress of intemperance made during the next ten years as during the past ten years in this nation, she said, will be a nation of drunkards. To save it is the great work now before us, and it will require constant and ceaseless work. Mrs. Hunt appealed to the patriotism of young men to come to the rescue as they did when rebellion reared its head. In closing Mrs. Hunt told the story of the death by delirium tremens of a young man whose father and mother she had known, and during its recital many persons in the audience wept.

The meeting adjourned with the singing of the doxology.

The Evening Meeting.

In the evening the crowd was even greater than during the afternoon session, and many were turned away. General Lane presided and the exercises were opened by the choir singing, with fine effect, the anthem—

"Oh, Earth and Her Lords."

Mrs. Mary Byron Reese read a portion of the Scriptures and Mrs. Hunt, of Indianapolis, made a very earnest and impressive prayer. The choir sang a selection and then a collection was taken up, and while it was processing, Mrs. Hunt entertained the audience with a little pleasing talk.

ADDRESS OF MOTHER STEWART.

Mrs. Stewart opened by reading Micah 6—8. He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

After some remarks regarding our religious duty she spoke of the centenary celebrations now coming on, when a great deal of spread-eagle eloquence would be heard. It would be well to examine our books, strike a balance and see how we stand as a Christian people. We are a great nation, a nation of great resources; but on the other side we have a large degraded population—degraded by whisky. The speaker referred to the many questions before the people, and thought the truths and other question that of temperance is the most important. It must be considered and met by every one. The merchant, the mechanic, the politician have all to look at it. The young men for their own good and the future good for their sons' good must meet it. The country demands that the question be met, and the right thing will always gain the victory. Let us uncover heads, we should in the glad sunlight of this national Sabbath, and the lengthening invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon all the dead and the living, and ask Him in His goodness, as He ever has, to watch and keep us, as His chosen people, in the hollow of His hands, and under the shadow of His wings, even unto the latest days! What wonder is it that amidst these solemn and holy faith, upon the brave, and the waving of flags and of banners, the booming of artillery should awaken the echoes of these grand old hills and mountains, and our patriotism and love of country be enkindled anew at the altars which for the immortal dead, one hundred years ago, set up in our very midst?

It is right, I repeat, it is fitting, it is befitting, it is becoming, my countrymen, and most honorable and honoring alike to the living and the dead that it should be even so.

"Great God! we thank Thee for this home—
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty!
Where man's proud banner is unfurled in spring.
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet, till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest Paradise!"

The lesson from it all my countrymen, may in a brief word soon be learned, for if this ceremonial have no more for you and for me than it is empty and meaningless and less than naught.

It tells us, however, of a Statecraft of an earlier day, and suggests its contrast with that of a subsequent period.

It tells us that all government is from the people, and only from the people, and that its stability and its permanence lie in a holy and solely upon the purity and integrity of its individual citizens, or after all—

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements or labored mounds
Thick walls or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires, nor turrets rising;
Nor bays, nor broad armed ports;
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts.
Where low browed baseness, wafts perfume to pride,
No! men, high minded men,
Who know their rights,
And knowing dare maintain;
Resent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant, whilst they rend the chain.
These constitute a State!"

Realizing this then to be full, my countrymen, we shall ever become permanently great. Thus and thus only shall the lives and hearts of our fathers, who fought and bled and gone, have been given us of God, with purpose and have proper lodgment in our hearts to effect and thus only shall this rich legacy of freedom—this very rule of our covenant with God—be preserved to it forever in our midst as a people; and thus only shall the ideal Republic of this our country continue life and embodiment, and form and practical realization, and thus and thus only in the years and ages to come, shall the grand and almost inspired and godlike utterance of liberty's last martyr, the gallant and martyr, we shall indeed and in truth be enabled to know and to believe, and so here and now on this ground, hallowed by the footsteps and the graves of our fathers, we resolve: "That these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new virtue of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth!"

Judge Kirkpatrick was followed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and W. D. Moore, Esq. Both these gentlemen made able and interesting addresses, and would have given them in full this morning for a report of their remarks.

At the conclusion of the speeches there was music by the band, and then the meeting adjourned and the crowd dispersed.

The Philadelphia Visitors.

The Philadelphia Councilmen who were in attendance at the Westmoreland Centennial Celebration, visited this city on Saturday evening and remained over yesterday. They were received at the Union Depot by Mayor McCarthy and the following members of the city councils: Messrs. Gazzam, Braun, Thompson, Fulton, Reilly and McNamara, and escorted to the Monongahela house. The names of the visitors are Mr. J. Madison Gibson, Mr. John Morice, Mr. John Fox, Mr. George White, Mr. George Weidner, Mr. Morris A. Davis, Mr. Fred A. Denle, Mr. R. Frank Bonlins, Mr. William Maneely, Mr. James W. Allen, Mr. A. M. Garwood, Mr. James Adams, Mr. Martin L. Johnston, Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Mr. Robert McArdle, General Louis Wagner. After supper the visitors were shown the various places of amusements. They visited several of our engine houses and an inspection was given from box to box for their benefit.

Yesterday morning some of them took a look at the hooky city from the Washington and in the afternoon they were taken to the site of our new water works.

The Allen-Rooke Bruising